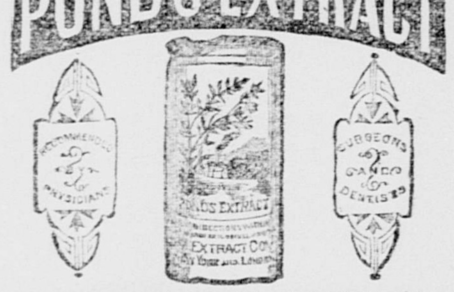
SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LII.--NO. 123. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1885. WHOLE NO. 10,528.



NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Capital Gas Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY JANUARY 19th, 1885, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the coming year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. Also, to take into consideration the policy of amending or adopting a new set of by-laws. O. H. CUMMINGS,

d24 td Secretary pro tem.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Robbery at New Orleans—Rear Admiral Powell Dead—Crops of 1884—Murder Confessed.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

Grant and DeLong.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.—At the recent meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Representative Slocum was authorized to call up in the House, at the first opportunity, the first bill introduced in the Senate at the present Congress, providing for the placing of General Grant on the retired list. At a meeting of the committee to-day a motion authorizing him to call up the bill passed by the Senate on the 14th instant, and having for its object the retirement of General Grant, was lost by a vote of 8 to 2. Those opposing the proposition were Rosecrans, Slocum, Morgan, Wolford, Murray, Connelly, Lyman and Bayner. Those favoring it were Cutcheon and Steele.

The Senate Committee on Pensions reported adversely the bill to grant a pension of $30 per month to Emma DeLong, widow of the late Lieutenant-Commander DeLong, of Jeannette fame. The report of the majority merely recommends indefinite postponement.

Last Year's Crop.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.—The annual report of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, makes the record of the corn production for 1884 1,795 million bushels; wheat nearly 513 millions, and oats 583 millions. These aggregates are the largest ever recorded. The rate of yield is 25.8 bushels of corn, wheat 13, oats 27.4. These are figures for permanent record.

The New York Senatorship.

ALBANY, January 16th.—At noon to-day Hon. George B. Sloan and Royal B. Stearns announced Russel's withdrawal from the Senatorial contest in favor of Evarts. Since the announcement of the withdrawal of Russel, friends of Minister Morton cabled him, advising that he also withdraw. This would leave Evarts a clear field.

The North Carolina Senatorship—Special Election.

RALEIGH, January 16th.—Senator Z. B. Vance was renominated by the Democratic caucus by acclamation.

At the special election for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Scales, scattering returns indicate the election of Reid.

Another Breach-of-Promise Suit.

CHICAGO, January 16th.—Suit was instituted in the Circuit Court yesterday by Alice Coates, calling upon George E. Rockwood to pay $25,000 for breach of promise of marriage. The attorneys tell the following story: Alice, who is a petite brunette, was a star in St. Paul and Minneapolis society in 1881. At that time she met Geo. E. Rockwood, a wealthy and highly connected young manufacturer of Minneapolis and Chicago. After a short season of lovemaking he made her a proposition of marriage in March, 1882. She accepted, and soon afterwards their intimacy became more than lover-like. Rockwood brought his sweetheart to Chicago, where he fitted up a house for her. It would appear that her intimacy with Rockwood had the effect of blunting Miss Coates' finer sensibilities, for she was soon presiding over a bagnio. Here Rockwood and his friends often passed an evening, and Alice was always introduced. As the time passed Alice often demanded of Rockwood that their marriage should take place, but the ceremony was often postponed. He finally informed her that he had tired of her, and soon after his visits ceased. Early last year he married the daughter of one of the senior members of his firm, a young lady high in the social circles of Chicago. Alice had put up with her lover's coolness in the hope that he would get over it, but when she learned of his marriage she betook herself to a lawyer. Rockwood's attorney filed a plea of not guilty, merely raising the general issue.

Robbery at the New Orleans Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18th.—When Albert Mebele, an exhibitor in the German section of the main Exposition building, came down yesterday morning, he discovered that his show-cases had been robbed of nearly all their contents, which were valued at $1,000. The affair is only another outcome of the unfortunate financial management. Captain Farrell was originally hired to place 250 men on the grounds to act as patrolmen and detectives. When a fortnight ago it became apparent that the management could not sustain this expense the force was cut down to 150 men, the number now doing duty. One of the heads of the departments is responsible for the statement that a number of slips of paper were picked up on the floor of the main building bearing this inscription: "Men, collect your wages or burn the building." This official claims to have found one of these slips himself, and to have seen five others.

Husband Murdered by His Wife.

UTICA (N. Y.), January 16th.—William Druse, a farmer of moderate circumstances, living in the town of Warren, Herkimer county, has been missing for a month under suspicions of murder caused by a quarrel between him and his wife. For several days it has been rumored that Druse had been murdered by his wife, his body cut and burned, and the bones put into the swamp. An ax owned by Druse was found in Weatherbee's pond Saturday, rolled up in paper. A nephew of Mrs. Druse, named Gates, aged 18, has been "squeezed" by the neighbors, and he confessed that Mrs. Druse shot her husband while he and her son were out, and put a rope around his neck and compelled him to shoot also. They burned the body and buried the bones. An odor of burning flesh was noticed December 18th. Mrs. Druse and Gates are under arrest.

Murder Confessed on a Deathbed.

NEW YORK, January 16th.—Robert Merchant, of Greece, N. Y., who a few days ago, believing he was dying, confessed to having murdered a peddler in 1866 and buried the body in a cellar, has died. Two men were sent to dig in the cellar in which Merchant said he buried the peddler. They found, three feet below the floor, remains which are undoubtedly those of a human body. The people of Greece now believe Merchant's stories about having been a pirate in early life were true.

The Extreme Penalty.

EDWARDSVILLE (Ill.), January 16th.—William Felix Henry (colored) was executed here to-day for the murder of Henry Ross and Henry DePugh (both colored). Ross and DePugh, single men, were found murdered in their house at Rocky Fort, about six miles from Alton, in March, 1883. The crime was traced to Henry, who was arrested, convicted, and afterwards confessed the deed.

Fatal Cæsarian Operation.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), January 16th.—Frankie Roberts, the midget on whom the cæsarian operation was performed Wednesday, died this afternoon.

Death of a Rear-Admiral.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.—Rear-Admiral Powell is dead.

The Trouble in Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS (O.), January 16th.—The Senate to-day adopted the House joint resolution for the appointment of a legislative committee of investigation into the condition of affairs in Hocking Valley, and to make report by February 15th. The resolution makes inquiry as to the causes of the strike.

Terrible Storm East of the Rockies.

CHICAGO, January 16th.—Owing to the snow, trains to-night range from one to nine hours behind time. The fast mails are generally two and three hours late. The situation is worst southeast and east. A passenger train coming this way on the Chicago, Lafayette and Cincinnati road was, when last heard of, locked in a drift near St. Anne. Another passenger train on the Louisville and New Albany, due here this evening, is caught in a snow-bank a few miles from this city, and the people on board will probably bivouac in the coaches all night. Shortly after midnight the temperature, which had previously been comparatively comfortable, began a rapid descent, and is now near zero, and the snow that recommenced Thursday night is still falling. Reports from all over the Northwest and the East indicate unusual snow-storms and cold weather, which has disabled the railroads and telegraph lines.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.—Among the memorials presented in the Senate to-day was one from 3,000 cigar-makers of Philadelphia, setting forth that the ratification of the pending Spanish treaty would throw out of employment more citizens of the United States than there are inhabitants in Cuba and Porto Rico, and protesting against the ratification. A number of other petitions against the ratification were presented and referred.

A message from the House was received, announcing the disagreement of that body to the Senate amendments to the temporary naval appropriation bill, and asking a conference, and the Chair appointed conferees.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the interstate commerce bill.

Van Wyck addressed the Senate, and was followed by McPherson, Mitchell, Ingalls and Brown of Georgia.

Without action, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.—Cobb reported from the Conference Committee a disagreement upon the bill to forfeit the unearned Atlantic and Pacific land grant. Cobb stated that the difference between the two houses grew out of the amendment placed upon the bill by the Senate, commonly known as the Morgan amendment. He desired that the House should give expression to its opinion in respect to the amendment.

Hiscock moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment. Lost—85 to 45.

On motion of Cobb, the Senate amendment to the Oregon Central land grrnt bill was non-concurred in.

The committee remained in session several hours, considering war claim bills, but no final action was reached.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported, and placed on the calendar.

Wood presented a petition, signed by 1,800 citizens of his district, in favor of the Mexican pension bill. Referred.

A recess was taken until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the pension bills.

Postmasters Commissioned and Nominated.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.—The following Oregon Postmasters were commissioned to-day: Curtis W. Powell, Dayton; Samuel F. Doly, Dolyville, Linn county; Loftus Gray, Gray, Curry county. The last two are new offices.

The President to-day made the following nominations for Postmasters: Thomas W. Ferry, Modesto, Cal.; Archibald McDonnell, Benicia, Cal.

Lively Legislature.

CHICAGO, January 16th.—The *Daily News'* Springfield special says: After fourteen hours' session the House found itself still filibustering on the question of notifying the Senate that a regular organization had been effected. During the evening Haines, who was still occupying the chair, directed the doorkeeper and assistants to seat themselves beside him at the Speaker's stand, as a precaution against forcible attempt to remove him from the position he occupied. Later, when Fuller made the first demand for the previous question, and Haines declared him out of order, the Republicans rose en masse and loudly objected. The Democrats arose, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Members rushed to the Speaker's stand, shouting and gesticulating. Crafts succeeded in getting a few to listen to him, and then he made the fact understood that the noise was driving one of the sick members in the corridors delirious. Comparative quiet reigned, and the filibustering recommenced.

The Striking Brakemen.

FORT WAYNE (Ind.), January 16th.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon a third unsuccessful attempt was made by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway officials to move the freight trains blockaded here by reason of the brakemen's strike against the "double-header" system of running freight trains. Superintendent Low, together with Master Engineer Polhamus, attempted to take an engine out of the roundhouse to attach it to a freight train which they wished to send east. The strikers allowed them to take the engine and run it outside the round-house, when one of several strikers jumped upon the engine, laid hold of the whistle and blew it vigorously. This signal for aid was responded to quickly by other strikers scattered in and around the yards of the company, guarding the switches, etc. They compelled Mr. Polhamus, who had hold of the throttle of the engine, to give place to the striker, while others assisted Polhamus to dismount. The engine was returned to the roundhouse and her fires drawn.

Late this afternoon Mayor Zollinger issued a proclamation, calling upon the striking brakemen to cease interfering with the railroad company's movement of trains, and warning all persons who had no legal right upon the grounds of the railroad company to leave them, quoting the penalty for interfering with a railroad company in its business. Just what effect this proclamation will have upon the strikers remains to be seen. The railroad officials say this evening that they have nothing to say, further than that the situation remains unchanged.

The Dead Governor.

CHEYENNE (Wyo.), January 16th.—William Hale, late Governor of Wyoming, was buried here to-day under the auspices of the Knights Templar. The weather was very cold, but there was a great turn-out of local civic and military societies. Eight companies of United States soldiers attended from Fort Russell.

The Old Liberty Bell.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16th.—It was said here to-day that an organized movement has begun to prevent the old Liberty bell from being sent to New Orleans. A number of gentlemen, it was added, have subscribed a large sum of money to take legal measures to keep the bell in Philadelphia.

A Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, January 16th.—The failures during the last seven days numbered 420, as compared with 457 the previous week.

FOREIGN.

Must Go to Jail.

LONDON, January 16th.—Edmund Yates, editor of the *World*, is apparently doomed to undergo four months' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced for libelling Lord Lonsdale. The Court of Appeal to-day dismissed his appeal from the sentence.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 16th.—Edmund Yates has decided to abandon the proposition of his counsel to further appeal his case to the House of Lords. After the Court pronounced its decision, Yates surrendered to the officers and was removed from the Court-room and placed in custody.

Severe Storm and Flood.

LONDON, January 16th.—A severe storm is raging at Nice. The Sla has overflowed the quai Midi and the promenade Anglaise. The cellars of the hotels, and even the villas, are flooded.

King Alfonso—Fresh Earthquake Shocks.

MADRID, January 16th.—King Alfonso has arrived in Malaga.

Fresh shocks of earthquake occurred today in Granada, with slight damage.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

SECTION HAND KILLED BY A TRAIN IN A TUNNEL.

Shooting in Carson—Thieving at Placerville—Lonely Death of a Sheepherder—Redding Items.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Transcontinental Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16th.—The Transcontinental Association will not, in all probability, conclude their session in this city this week. This is the opinion of several of the railroad men. The last two days have been given over to figures and discussion. What the discussions were and what the figures are, the association has not yet authorized Commissioner Cannon, who is considered the Press Committee, to communicate. A railroad official who was in attendance to-day said that "there have been many figures made and much hard figuring is to be done. They figure and figure, and I don't believe that they will figure it out after all. But I don't mean to say that there will be a final disagreement, but they will not all get what they want." Another railroad man said that the division of business in the northern country had been discussed this forenoon. "They all want all the territory they can get, and want it fenced and want the fence painted," this gentleman said. Commissioner Cannon said this noon that he had not been authorized to communicate anything. His position was such that he could not reveal any of the matters discussed, for the sessions are secret. There are speculations enough about what is happening. It is known that the association has not considered yet the appointment of a successor to Commissioner Cannon. Beyond this nothing can be known to any outsider at this time.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16th.—It is understood that in the Transcontinental Pool Association the percentage allowed the Northern Pacific is slightly in excess of that heretofore received. This settles the dispute in regard to the occupation of territory, and the Northern Pacific will confine itself to the business of Oregon and Washington, which the other lines agree to leave to them.

The Sharon-Hill Case—An Affidavit Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16th.—This was an affidavit day in the Sharon-Hill case. The plaintiff reintroduced the Tyler-Gumpel contract, with affidavits of detectives Lees and Holbrook, also of Barnes and Sharon. On the other side affidavits were submitted of Sarah Althea, Mr. Tyler, and a number of persons who had knowlege of the "Dear wife" letters in 1880. Also affidavits of the clerk, McLaughlin, who received the $25,000 for the contract of Tyler and Gumpel. These are upon the hearing of the motion for alimony. Mr. Gumpel's affidavit reflects strongly against Mr. Barnes concerning his attempting to manipulate testimony.

A Greek Who Met Other Greeks, to Their Sorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16th.—Tom Cannon was to have wrestled Greek George for $250 at Maynard's to-night, but the latter did not appear. It is said that he has borrowed considerable money from the Greek fishermen and run away.

Petty Thieving in Placerville—Immigration Society.

PLACERVILLE, January 16th.—Two silver napkin rings, belonging to County Treasurer Skinner and Mr. Cutler, Superintendent of the Cedar Spring mine, were stolen from the tables in the Carey House last evening. There being two hard cases in town, they were suspected, tracked out of town and caught by Constable Thomas Hume and James Borland as they were waiting to board the Grizzly Flat stage this morning. One admitted the theft, and both were held on a charge of petty larceny.

A committee from the El Dorado County Immigration Society canvassed the city today for a fund to carry on the work. They met with splendid success. All the citizens are taking a lively interest in the work, and a boom is sure to follow.

Killed by a Train in a Tunnel.

LIVERMORE, January 16th.—John P. Greeley, a section man, was struck by the west-bound passenger train in the Livermore tunnel to-day, and instantly killed. Deceased was one of the oldest hands working for the railroad company, having been on this section since the running of the first train in 1869. He is supposed to have fallen asleep in the tunnel, or fell in a fit. He leaves a large family, living near the scene of the accident.

Sheepherder Found Dead.

BAKERSFIELD, January 16th.—A sheepherder named Charles Dougherty, aged about 53 years, was found dead late last night on the plains twenty-five miles south of here. He was a native of Ireland. The Coroner has gone to investigate the cause of his death.

Tour of Inspection—Rain—Mining Excitement.

REDDING, January 16th.—A special car arrived here at 1 P. M. to-day, with J. A. Freeman, General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad; W. G. Curtis, Superintendent of Construction; C. W. Pierce, of Boston, a large owner of Central Pacific stock, and Mr. Prescott, on a tour of inspection as far north as Delta.

A light sprinkle of rain is falling, with indications of a big storm.

The excitement over the quartz mines continues. Moneyed men from Idaho, Nevada and other sections arrive here continually. A man without a quartz ledge is too poor to receive recognition from any one in this section.

Woolen Mill Company Incorporated.

NAPA, January 16th.—Articles of incorporation of the Napa City Woolen Mill Company were filed in the County Clerk's office to-day. The company propose to take charge of the private woolen mill erected here lately, and will greatly enlarge the capacity of the factory.

The Mexican Mutineers.

SAN DIEGO, January 16th.—There was no fight between the mutineers and their pursuers. The whole band are now on the desert on their way to the river. They may be interrupted by troops from Sonora, but it is doubtful.

NEVADA.

Probably Fatal Shooting Affair.

CARSON, January 16th.—At 2 o'clock this morning James Benton, keeper of a livery stable here, shot James Duffy, Superintendent of the North Carson mine. The latter is expected to die. At the present writing few particulars can be ascertained. Benton claims that Duffy was breaking into his house, and Duffy claims that he was asked to come in, and was then shot. The two men dined together the evening before, and were on the best of terms. Mrs. Benton claims that Duffy broke into the house and tried to drag her out, when her husband came in from the street and fired the shot.

Details of the Duffy-Benton Shooting Affair.

CARSON, January 16th.—The shooting this morning of Timothy Duffy by "Doc" Benton is still the leading topic of conversation here. The *Appeal* of to-morrow will contain the following: Yesterday morning, at about 1 o'clock, Timothy Duffy, foreman of the North Carson mine, was shot by James Benton, keeper of Benton's livery stable. The shooting took place in Benton's house, under circumstances which have given rise to a dozen conflicting stories, such as to considerably divide public opinion regarding the matter.

An *Appeal* reporter found Duffy yesterday lying in a room in the Capital lodging-house, kept by Jennie Forrest. Father Toomey had just left him, having said the usual prayers where a man is supposed to be dying. Mrs. Duffy and her son had also come down from Virginia, and were present. The wounded man was evidently in great pain, and only spoke with difficulty. Some of his language was not intelligible to the reporter. The ball had entered his left side, low down, and his head was terribly beaten. He made the following statement: "I took supper at Benton's yesterday, and then came into the stable in the night, the hostler said Benton expected me to sleep there. I went into the house, and asked the stableman to bring Benton in, as he was drunk, and ought to be put to bed. He said Doc was in the front office, and just then he came in drunk, and pulling his gun began shooting. The first shot took me in the ribs, and I went down. He fired two more shots, and then began to beat me about the head. I finally closed with him, and got the pistol away. I ought to have shot him, I suppose, but I handed the pistol back to him and got out."

Mrs. Benton made the following statement: "I never saw Duffy until last Monday. He came in with Doc and took dinner here. This morning, about 2 o'clock, my son Jimmy, who was sleeping with me, woke me up, and said a man was trying to get in the house. I said it must be Doc. He said the dog was barking, and then I heard a man in the hall. I got up, and as I went out in my night-clothes he grabbed me by the shoulders and said, 'D— you, come with me. I'll show you where to go.' He seemed crazy drunk, and I screamed for help. Then my husband came in and shot him. He staggered out of the door, and went away. Before the shot was fired I ran to my room. If I had had a six-shooter I would have used it myself, as I felt that my life was in danger."

Benton is in jail, and at the present writing Duffy is still alive.

A Bill Killed.

CARSON, January 16th.—As a consequence of the action of the silver-producers of Nevada in resolving to hold a Convention in Carson on the 31st instant, the Assembly to-day killed the Senate bill authorizing the Governor to appoint three delegates to represent Nevada at the Colorado Convention.

UTAH.

Advices from Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, January 16th.—Trouble is reported from the Minnie Moore mine at Hailey, Idaho, over the reduction of miners' wages from $4 to $3 50. The Superintendent threatens, if the miners do not accept, a further reduction to $3. The low price of lead and heavy freights are given as the reason.

The party from Ketchum, Idaho, for the rescue of Peter Young, missing since December, found his abandoned snow-shoes only. There is no doubt that he perished on Smoky trail.

The losses of cattle on the North Yellowstone range, Montana, are in thousands. Five were frozen in one hole.

Charley Pearson, a hostler at one of the stage stations on Lost river, Idaho, attempted to reach Ketchum, and got his hands and feet badly frozen. Ross Moore, Pearson and another man started from Riverside, and managed to reach the Mountain Brow House, on the divide, where Pearson was left, while the others went to Ketchum after a rescuing party.

Smelting Works Burned.

SALT LAKE, January 16th.—The Hanover Smelter, seven miles south of this city, was burned to-night by the upsetting of a slag pot. It was entirely destroyed. Loss, $25,000; no insurance.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAGGETT

He Explains His Attitude and that of the Other "Read-outs."

[S. F. Call.]

Editor Morning Call: In your paper of Saturday last you alluded to my expression made to your legislative correspondent that "I would not, as a Democrat, give to the Republicans a chairmanship of a committee, or even a page," and declared it "extreme partizanship." If you understood the situation in which I am placed you would draw a different inference from my expression, as the influences against which I am contending, backed by the press at their command, are sedulously endeavoring to convince my political friends that I am in co-operation with Republicans, and any appointments of that nature would be heralded as an evidence of a bargain, if given by me only through courtesy.

Your position in regard to the custom of majorities in legislative bodies—and I have served through six sessions of the California Legislature—is not in accordance with my experience. The majority, let it be Democratic or Republican, is always very prodigal with its courtesies, but generally hangs on to the patronage. If that is not proper, what are the twenty Republicans in the Senate contending for?

Inasmuch as you have brought my name into print, let me say a few words in regard to my position and the attitude of the five Senators who are supporting Senator Knight for President pro tem.: We deprecate the hindrance to legislation caused by the dead-lock to organization, but do not feel called upon to break it, any more than should the fourteen who oppose us, for there are only that number bound by a caucus, and several of those have expressed themselves as opposed to the policy which they are compelled to pursue. We have made no accusations, hence have no retractions to make; we have committed no political crime, therefore object to political ostracism. But, above all, we hold that the Stockton Convention transcended its authority when it resolved itself into a politico-moral body, and personally denounced us, who were not before it, and denied us the right to an honest difference of opinion on legislative matters, which involve no politics.

The State Central Committee, which is the legitimate offspring of that Convention, has affirmed that action, and in my opinion the result of the proposed action of the fourteen would be to perpetuate the new political dogma, by refusing to place one of our number into a position of honor to which no power or emolument is attached, and the only place that a Senator can occupy by their votes. If we simply join them without any retraction we tacitly admit the truth of the accusations indulged in, and indorse the stigma sought to be placed upon us. We are willing to divide the indorsement among six of us, and enjoy what little consolation there may be derived from the one-sixth to each; but they will not grant that, even, and it follows, to my mind, that we are expected to occupy the anomalous position of party-savers—to be kicked out to purify the party and to be dragged in again to save it.

If the Stockton Convention had only differed with us on legislative action, and conceded to us the right also to differ, without being branded as "unworthy of public trust, and lost to all sense of honor, traitors and pledge-breakers," there would have arisen no difference here that would not have easily been adjusted.

I have been told personally by the Governor of the State, most of the State officers and half of the fourteen Senators, as well as many others prominently connected with the Stockton Convention, that that body went too far when they encroached upon private character, and I cannot see why there should be any objection to a public recognition of the fact by so many as are occupying a position in a co-ordinate body to that Convention, viz., a Democratic caucus.

While I contend that no Convention has a right to drive men out of a party, nobody can deny but that a body duly represented can by its action destroy a man's character and chances for preferment in places where he is not personally known, and a reputation gained by more than thirty years of faithful and effective service can in this manner be marred by the machinations of a neophyte with no political standing, but temporarily with the power to draft resolutions which it seems the Convention did not in their hearts indorse, but dare not reject.

JOHN DAGGETT,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Sacramento, January 12, 1885.

MAMMOTH CAVE.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A RECENT VISIT TO IT.

Description of the Leading Features of Interest Seen at this Wonder of Nature.

During a recent visit to Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, I was in from 8 o'clock at night till 9 o'clock in the morning, and then again, without rest, from 9:30 till 1:30. As our party marched along lamp in hand, I was reminded of tourist processions through the Roman Catacombs, and still more of a journey through the London dock wine-vaults, the fungus on this occasion being represented by stalactite. I was also reminded of the curving banks of rock through which the water rushes at Montmorency Steppes; of St. Ann's Rock; of pictures of coal mines; of Gustave Dore's pictures of the infernal regions; of scenes described by Milton and Dante; of tunnels and embankments; of Walpurgis-Night pictures; of Egyptian tombs in the British Museum; of roofs and crypts of cathedrals; of scenes in "Guy Mannering." There are roads as wide as cathedrals, pits 200 feet deep, domes 200 feet high—that is, as high as the Bunker Hill or London monument—very grand when lighted by Bengal fires. There are chasms, abysses, a Dead sea, a Lethe river, a Echo river, with the roof of the cave and the water of the river about two feet apart, terribly grand when a dozen pistol-shots

REVERBERATE FOR MILES AROUND,

And very musical when four notes of a chord are sung and allowed to die away, as at the Baptistery at Pisa. Sometimes the walls curve and sometimes descend, and then the sensation of the mysterious world beyond and to come is dismal in the extreme, even with a party of ten noisy people. At 11:30, midnight, a lady wanted to leave the cave, and those who wished to remain waited till 2:30 for the return of the guide and party, who escorted the lady out. During these three hours my party wandered about in couples for a hundred yards, and at times the terror of darkness and danger increased the sublimity. A lunch basket, and a lamp near it, were spoken of during these three hours as home, and certainly there was a sense of safety at that one spot—a delusion, foolish as it may seem, we all shared in. We were in reality an hour and a half's journey from the cave's mouth, without a guide, and without a boat, and with a river completely

CUTTING OFF ALL HOPE OF EXIT.

At this time it was very interesting to observe that the strata at our feet, twenty feet thick, had once formed part of the roof. Another layer might come at any moment. This, then, must have been the guide's cheerful thought when he warned our party that the dozen pistol shots might shake down some of the roof of the cave. There are stalactite and stalagmite formations as at Fingal's Cave and Giant's Causeway, and gypsum rosettes and figures like the ornaments on a bridal cake. Some of the rocks are semi-transparent; the walls and roofs are often like thick plaster, but oftener of solid masonry, without joint or flaw. Sometimes the roof is black, and then it appears like the firmament, and the passageway seems open to the heavens. By certain effects of light the roof may be made to represent stars, and then the star chamber is the most perfect illusion in scenery I have ever witnessed. The guide, a colored man, is an excellent ventriloquist and imitator of cock-crowing and sheep-bleating. In an artistic way he made the change from

STARLIGHT TO ROSY SUNRISE

By the effect of light and rural sounds. There is no sense of fatigue in the journey, the impression all the time being that you are passing from hall to hall of ever-varying character. The difference between the frosted roofs of gypsum and the black roofs of oxide of iron cannot certainly be called repetitions of the same picture. The walking is easy when compared with usual rock climbing, and the footing is generally as safe as when walking on dry chalk.

The most fascinating view from the interior is that of the sunlight and trees outside the cave, after the eye has been accustomed to the light of the oil lamps, the gray rocks, and the darkness, for thirteen hours. Why such glory? Why this glimpse of Paradise? Why these golden, cheerful beams and that lovely foliage? Is it a holiday of heavenly beauty on earth, or merely the usual aspect of the earth which we do not appreciate at its full value? A similar scene was produced at Bayreuth, in Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," when Spring enters Hunding's hut and greets the loves of Siegmund and Sieglende. To

THE GEOLOGIST AND CHEMIST,

This cave is as interesting as to the painter and the lover of dramatic and poetical effects. The guide-books give interesting descriptions of the changes worked by water and carbonic acid upon the limestone, easily understood by the amateur in geology and chemistry. First, the sulphuric acid in the water dissolves the limestone, or carbonate of lime, and a solution of bicarbonate of lime is formed. As this drops the sulphuric acid weakens, and the composition then begins to form a stalactite. If instead of falling like an icicle it oozes out of the rock, it forms a stalagmite. If the limestone contain iron, it forms a deposit either black or the color of iron-rust. Gypsum, selenite, alabaster, plaster-of-paris, and other forms of sulphate of lime, everywhere abound; but the presence of niter has been the most valuable, since it is owing to this fact that we are indebted for the opening out and exploration of the cave, commenced in 1812 by the searchers for saltpeter to be used against the English. The rocks existed ages before Adam and Eve, as can be proved by the time required for the growth of the several formations. From the surface of the earth to the lowest river is between 300 and 400 feet, and the length of the explored avenues, 100 miles.—[Henry Carter, in Leslie's Sunday Magazine for January.

PROFITS IN PEANUTS.

Growth of the Homely "Guber," and How it is Known to Commerce.

Everybody eats peanuts, but few know where they are raised, or how they are handled. They are strictly speaking a plebian article of diet. No one ever saw peanuts on a fashionable dinner table, or among the delicacies at a banquet, yet the amount of these nuts consumed annually is simply enormous. Foreign countries have never been educated to recognize the good qualities of the peanut, and consequently none are exported. Within the last two years the raising and handling of the "guber," as the peanut is called in the South, has become an important industry. Yet the producing sections are confined to Eastern Virginia and Western Tennessee along the Cumberland river. The largest markets for peanuts in the world are Norfolk and Cincinnati, and in these cities several firms do nothing but buy and sell the poor man's fruit. About two months ago the most extensive peanut commission house in Cincinnati removed to St. Louis, and will try to make this city an outlet for the Tennessee stock. Strange to say, St. Louis, although two hundred and fifty miles nearer the Cumberland river than Cincinnati, has done only an insignificant trade in peanuts. From the usually large quantity of "gubers" seen at the confectionary stores and corner-fruit stands the uninitiated would naturally suppose that peanuts grew spontaneously, but such is not the case. They must be tended with great care and the crop is very valuable. Last year the total yield was comparatively light being about 1,000,000 bushels, while this season the crop is over 3,500,000 bushels. Last year they sold at 7½ cents a pound, while this year they can be had at 3½ cents. The peanut grows very much like a sweet potato, and the vine resembles the red clover. Wherever a new leaf starts out a tendril is formed which extends into the ground. The average yield is from 30 to 70 bushels to the acre, and there are about 100 peanuts on each vine. The article is a good one for speculation, and money can be made by judicious investments, because peanuts do not deteriorate with age and keep their taste for years. The expense of raising them is twice that of corn. The reason of this is that the fruit must be picked by hand, which is slow and laborious. The average annual consumption is over 2,000,000 bushels. Of course the consumption depends upon the price to a great extent. The experiment of cultivating peanuts in California was recently attempted with signal success, and the Golden State will probably become a rival of Virginia as a peanut raising locality. A few are raised in North Carolina, Missouri and Arkansas, but the two States referred to grow nine-tenths of all the peanuts used in the world. A good deal of skill is required in handling gubers. They are shipped in the rough and the process of cleaning and grading is done by the wholesale purchaser. The peanuts are emptied from sacks into a large bin and are run through a fan which separates the chaff. Passing down through another fan, the light nuts are thrown aside and meaty ones run along a groove, when the black and inferior stock is picked up by girls, and when the nuts reach the packing room there are two grades. During the various processes through which they are sent the nuts become clean and polished. Of course they must be roasted before people will eat them. As soon as the river will permit a boat will be sent to the Tennessee river to buy up as much as possible of the peanut crop there, and, if possible, secure a portion, if not all, of the Cincinnati trade. Peanuts are always a staple article, and if St. Louis succeeds in turning the market here it will be worth thousands of dollars in a business way.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

QUEER NOTIONS.

What the Chinese Believe Concerning Immortality.

A writer in a recent issue of the *North China Herald* discusses the early Chinese notions of immortality. In the most ancient times ancestral worship was maintained on the ground that the souls of the dead exist after this life. The present is a part only of human existence, and men continue to be after death what they have become before it. Hence the honors accorded to men of rank in their lifetime were continued to them after their death. In the earliest utterances of Chinese National thought on this subject we find that duality which has remained the prominent feature in Chinese thinking ever since. The present life is light; the future is darkness. What the shadow is to the substance, the soul is to the body; what vapor is to water, breath is to man. By the process of cooling steam may again become water, and the transformation of animals teach us that beings inferior to man may live after death. Ancient Chinese, then, believed that as there is a male and female principle in all nature, a day and a night as inseparable from each thing in the universe as from the universe itself, so it is with man. In the course of ages, and in the vicissitudes of religious ideas, men came to believe more definitely in the possibility of communications with supernatural beings. In the twelfth century before the Christian era it was a distinct belief that the thoughts of the sages were to them a revelation from above. The "Book of Odes" frequently uses the expression, "God spoke to them," and one sage is represented after death "moving up and down in the presence of God in heaven." A few centuries subsequently we find for the first time great men transferred in the popular imagination to the sky, it being believed that their souls took up their abodes in certain constellations. This was due to the fact that the ideas of immortality had taken a new shape, and that the philosophy of the times regarded the stars of heaven as the pure essences of the grosser things belonging to this world. The pure is heavenly and the gross earthly, and therefore that which is purest on earth ascends to the region of the stars. At the same time hermits and other ascetics began to be credited with the power of acquiring extraordinary longevity, and the stork became the animal which the immortals preferred to ride above all others. The idea of plants which confer immunity from death soon sprang up. The fungus known as Polyporus lucidus was taken to be the most efficacious of all plants in guarding man from death, and 3,000 ounces of silver have been asked for a single specimen. Its red color was among the circumstances which gave it its reputation, for at this time the five colors of Babylonian astrology had been accepted as indications of good and evil fortune. This connection of a red color with the notion of immortality through the medium of good and bad luck led to the adoption of cinnabar as the philosopher's stone, and thus to the construction of the whole system of alchemy. The plant of immortal life is spoken of in ancient Chinese literature at least a century before the mineral. In correspondence with the tree of life in Eden there was probably a Babylonian tradition which found its way to China shortly before Chinese writers mention the plant of immortality. The Chinese, not being navigators, must have got their ideas of the ocean which surrounds the world from those who were, and when they received a cosmography they would receive it with its legends.—[Nature.

California.

Below is an extract from the salutatory in the World's Fair edition of the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*:

To many California has been known simply as a land of gold—famous in 1848, away back in the era of the Argonauts, but whose golden placers have been dwindling year by year. They do not know it as the greatest wheat-growing State from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as one of the greatest wine countries of the world, the France of America, as a future silk producing section, as a future manufacturing section, as one of the most noted fruit lands of the broad earth, an Eden in its way, as a producer of the orange, the lemon, the olive and the fig—as the equal of Florida in the one and the probable future rival of Italy in the other—in fine, as a land by labor flowing with milk and honey, especially the latter, equalling that of Hybla; as the third cheese-producing State in the Union, with a genial climate that has not its equal from the great lakes to the Keys of Florida.

Far westward lies a land of world-wide fame,
By poets praised—California its name;
In books renowned, exhaustless in its store
Of veiny silver and golden ore.
Its fruitful soil forever teams with wealth;
With gems its waters, and its air with health.
Its fertile fields with milk and honey flow;
Its woolly fleeces hill and valley show.
Its waving furrows gleat with bearded corn;
And many varied arts of peace its envied sons adorn.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.—According to the census reports, there were, in 1880, 25,780 lumbering establishments in this country, employing $181,000,000 capital, and 146,000 hands, distributing $31,000,000 a year in wages, using $146,000,000 worth of material, and turning out an annual product of $233,000,000. Of the whole product, Michigan produced 23 per cent., Pennsylvania 10 per cent., Wisconsin 8 per cent., New York and Indiana about 6 per cent. each. Few of the Southern States reach a product of over $4,000,000. The whole South is a forest region, and its great, pine, cedar, poplar, cypress and oak districts are still almost untouched.

RAILROAD TAX CASES.

STATEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL CONCERNING THEM,

As Given in His Official Report to the Governor — Some Caustic Remarks.

When I entered upon the duties of this office I found that suits had been brought for the entire amount, taxes, penalties, interest, and attorney's fees due from railroads operated in more than one county in this State, except a few cases which I have since brought and disposed of, as I will state in another place. I found that nearly all these cases had been removed from the State Courts to the United States Circuit Court, and that the Attorney-General of this State was charged with control of all this litigation. I found that compromises of the demands of the State had been made by Boards of County Supervisors and District Attorneys. My predecessor in office had endeavored to set aside such compromises, and I pressed the motions for that purpose until the removal of the cases, in which the motions were pending, into Circuit Court, compelled me to wait the decision of the questions involved in all the cases by the United States Supreme Court before any correction of the illegal compromises will be possible.

From a great number of suits brought by the counties against the railroads, the suit of San Mateo county was selected (before I entered upon this office) as a test case, at least so far as the construction of the Federal Constitution was involved. That case was tried in the Circuit Court and decided adversely to the State. An appeal was taken and the cause advanced upon the calendar of the United States Supreme Court, very elaborately argued and submitted. No decision was given, but, after some considerable delay, an intimation, upon what authority I do not know, was given to this office that the Supreme Court required the trial of six additional cases, that all the issues might be fully before it. The six cases were tried in the United States Circuit Court, and substantially the same judgment was rendered as in the San Mateo case. From these judgments I have caused appeals to be taken. A motion to advance all these cases on the calendar has been made and denied.

After the decision of the last six cases proposals of compromise in all the remaining cases were offered by the railroad companies and rejected. In a few days after this negotiation was made public, a newspaper (*Chronicle*) suggested a settlement of all the tax cases by a payment by the railroad of the face of the assessment for the years 1880-81-82. Without giving the reason, it is enough to say the Attorney-General favored this proposition, although it contemplated a remission of the penalties, interest and attorney's fees. After much and somewhat acrimonious discussion this plan was abadoned.

The Attorney-General then called up all the cases upon the docket against the railroad companies for the years 1880-1-2 for trial in the Circuit Courts (except the cases which were affected by the attempted compromises of the District Attorneys and Supervisors, which were left as they were on the docket). The Court pronounced judgment against the plaintiff, as it had done on the former trials. The attorney for the railroad then moved to set aside this judgment, and have judgment entered in favor of the plaintiff for the face of the tax—stating in open Court, as a condition of the judgment for the face of the tax, that it did not bar the right of the State to appeal to the United States Supreme Court on the question of penalty, interest and attorney's fee, or in any way affect the rights of the State upon those issues. With this understanding, which was not entered on the minutes, but formally and fully expressed in a stipulation between the parties, the Attorney-General consented to the judgment. The taxes, amounting to $470,475 08, were paid, and the judgment satisfied. The Controller of State notified the county officers not to receive the money due, as he would not settle their accounts. Notwithstanding this menace, all the counties interested have received their proportions, amounting to $329,039 88, except the counties of Placer, San Joaquin and Contra Costa. I have on hand, subject to their order, $141,435 20. I have some months since sued out a mandate from the Supreme Court, to compel the county of Contra Costa to receive the sum to which it is entitled. Every technical defense has been interposed, and, as yet, no decision has been given.

Upon the rendition of these judgments, and their satisfaction by this office, the Legislature was convened in extra session, and its attention particularly called to the "compromise" which they were informed by the Executive message had been effected, to the great loss of the State. An investigation was ordered by the Legislature, and prosecuted before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. A majority of the committee reported that the interests of the State had been protected by an appeal properly taken. A minority of the committee reported exactly the reverse, and, following the spirit of the Executive message, pronounced the Attorney-General guilty of effecting a compromise of the dues to the State of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The House of Representatives rejected the report of the majority and approved the report of the minority, and by a vote of 47 to 15, pronounced a censure, of which the brutal cruelty was only to be excused by its brutal ignorance. The only question involved was the validity of the appeal. As soon as possible, the appeal was perfected in one of the cases in which the alleged compromise had been made (San Bernardino vs. Railroad Company), and placed upon the calendar of the United States Supreme Court. A motion was made to strike that case from the calendar on the grounds set forth in the minority report, and the Court unanimously, and from the Bench, declared the appeal regularly taken, completely sustaining the majority of the Judiciary Committee, and this office. To avoid the expense of appeals in all the cases in which the course above indicated was pursued by me, a stipulation has been entered into by which all those cases will abide the decision in the one case in which an appeal has been taken.

The taxes on the railroad company for the year 1883 having become delinquent, suit was brought under a new Act (Stat. 1883) by attorneys appointed by the Controller. These suits were removed from the State Court to the United States Circuit Court, and came under the control of this office. A tender of sixty per cent. of the face of the tax had been made by the defendant. I moved the Court for an order against defendant to make good the tender, which was granted by the Court and obeyed by defendant. The money, amounting to $333,377 10, was paid to me, which, with the balance from the years 1880-81-82, leaves in my hands the sum of $374,812 30. The suits were then submitted upon the evidence given in the former trials, with some additional evidence, made necessary by certain changes in the methods of assessment and judgment entered for defendants. I have not incurred the expense of taking appeals in these cases, as it seems certain that some definite settlement of the great questions between the railroad company and the State will be reached before the time limiting the right of appeal lapses. If necessary, I can and will take them up before my term of office expires. Under an amendment of the revenue law the large sum collected for the tax of 1883 is payable to the Treasury of the State, but the Controller has declined to receive it.

The Attorney-General concludes his report with the following paragraph:

Feeling how worse than useless any suggestions from this office in regard to the many and pressing exigencies of the State would be, I close this report with congratulations upon the success of the administration in borrowing at high interest from parties debtors to the State money to support the State Prisons, in exhausting the fund sacred to the education of the people, in flooding the country with warrants upon the treasury discounted at ruinous rates by employes of the State, while more than enough coin to meet the obligations of the State lies without interest and almost without security in this office.

Fresno county in 1880 had property to the value of $7,533,327; in 1884 it had increased to $14,624,467, an increase of $7,091,140.

FIREPROOF INDIANS.

How the Hashkawn Dance is Performed at the Navajo Agency.

John B. Sweet, who has recently been traveling in New Mexico and Arizona, gave an interesting and graphic sketch to a Denver *Tribune* reporter of the "Hashkawn Dance," which he had witnessed at one of the Navajo agencies. It took place in a large corral, or inclosure of an irregularly circular form, about forty paces in diameter. Its fence, about eight feet high, was constructed of fresh juniper and pinon boughs. In the center was a conical pile of dry wood, about twelve feet high, which was to make the great central fire. Around this, a few feet from the fence, a dozen smaller fires were burning for the comfort and convenience of the spectators, who numbered about 500 men, women and children, gathered here from the various parts of the Navajo country. The fire dance was the most picturesque and startling of all. Some time before the dancers entered I heard strange sounds, mingled with the blowing of the buffalo horn. The sounds were much like the call of the sandhill crane, and may perhaps be properly called "trumpeting," and they were made by the dancers constantly during the exercises. The noises continued to grow louder and come nearer, until we heard them at the opening in the east, and in a moment after men having no more clothing on than a breech-clout entered. Every man bore a long, thick bundle of shredded cedar bark in each hand except the leader, who carried four smaller fagots of the same material. Four times they all danced round the fire, waving their bundles of bark toward the flame; then they halted in the east; the leader advanced toward the central fire, lit one of his little fagots and trumpeting loudly, threw it over the fence of the corral in the east. He performed a similar act at the south, the west and the north, but before the northern brand was thrown he lit it with the fagots of his comrades. As each brand disappeared over the fence, some of the spectators blew into their hands, and made a motion as if tossing some substance after the departing flame. When the fagots were all lit the whole band began a wild dance around the fire. At first they kept close together and spat upon one another some substance of supposed medicinal virtue. Soon they scattered and ran, apparently without concert, the rapid racing causing the brands to throw out long brilliant streamers of flame over the naked hands and arms of the dancers. They then proceeded to apply the brands to their own nude bodies, and the bodies of their comrades in front of them—no man ever once turning around. At times the dancer struck the victim vigorous blows with his flaming wand; again he seized the flame as if it were a sponge, and, creeping close to one pursued, rubbed the back of the latter for several moments as if he were bathing him. In the meantime, the sufferer would catch up with some one in front of him and, in turn, bathe him in the flame. At times when a dancer found no one in front of him he proceeded to "sponge" his own back, and might keep this up while making two or three circuits around the fire, or until he overtook some one else. At each application of the blaze the loud trumpeting was heard, and it often seemed as if a flock of a hundred cranes were winging their way overhead, southward, through the darkness. If a brand became extinguished it was so far consumed as to be no longer held conveniently in the hand, the dancer dropped it and rushed trumpeting out of the corral. Thus one by one they all departed, and the spectators stepped into the arena, picked up the fascicles of the fallen fragments of the bark, lit them and bathed their hands in the flames as a charm against the evil effects of fire.

"Were they not blistered?" asked the reporter.

"They were not hurt in the least," was the answer. "I believe they were protected by a coating of earth or clay paint. That, however, did not make the effect any less strange. I have beheld many fine scenes on the stage, many acts of fire-eating and fire-handling by civilized jugglers, and many fire-dances by other Indian tribes, but nothing quite comparable to this. The scenic accessories were unique. Demons scourging lost souls with the eternal fire could scarcely be pictured to look more awful."—[Denver Tribune.

The Tip of the Tongue.

When we want to assure ourselves, by means of taste, about any unknown object—say a lump of some white stuff, which may be crystal or glass or alum or borax or quartz or rock salt—we put the tip of the tongue against it gingerly. If it begins to burn us we draw it away more or less rapidly, with an accompaniment in language strictly dependent upon our personal habits and manners. The test we thus occasionally apply, even in the civilized state, to unknown bodies, is one that is being applied every day and all day long by children and savages. Unsophisticated humanity is constantly putting everything it sees up to its mouth in a frank spirit of experimental inquiry as to its gustatory properties. In civilized life we find everything ready labeled and assorted for us; we comparatively seldom require to roll the contents of a suspicious bottle (in very small quantities) doubtfully upon the tongue in order to discover whether it is pale sherry or Chili vinegar, Dublin stout or mushroom ketchup. But in the savage state, from which, geologically and biologically speaking, we have only just emerged, bottles and labels do not exist. Primitive man, therefore, in his sweet simplicity, has only two modes open before him for deciding whether the things he finds are or are not strictly edible. The first thing he does is to sniff at them, and smell being, as Herbert Spencer has well put it, an anticipatory taste, generally gives him some idea of what the thing is likely to prove. The second thing he does is to pop it into his mouth and proceed practically to examine its further characteristics. Strictly speaking, with the tip of the tongue one can't really taste at all. If you put a small drop of honey or of oil of bitter almonds on that part of the mouth, you will find (no doubt to your great surprise) that it produces no effect of any sort; you only taste it when it begins slowly to diffuse itself, and reaches the true tasting region in the middle distance. But if you put a little cayenne pepper or mustard on the same part, you will find that it bites you immediately—the experiment should be tried sparingly—while if you put it lower down in the mouth you will swallow it almost without noticing the pungency of the stimulant. The reason is that the tip of the tongue is supplied only with nerves which are really nerves of touch, not nerves of taste proper; they belong to a totally different main branch, and they go to a different center in the brain, together with the very similar threads which supply the nerves of smell for mustard and pepper. That is why the smell and taste of these pungent substances are so much alike, as everybody must have noticed; a good sniff at a mustard pot producing almost the same irritating effect as an incautious mouthful. As a rule we don't accurately distinguish, it is true, between these different regions of taste in the mouth in ordinary life; but that is because we usually roll our food about instinctively, without paying much attention to the particular part affected by it. Indeed, when one is trying deliberate experiments in the subject, in order to test the varying sensitiveness of the different parts to different substances, it is necessary to keep the tongue quite dry in order to isolate the thing you are experimenting with and prevent its spreading to all parts of the mouth together. In actual practice this result is obtained in a rather ludicrous manner—by blowing upon the tongue between each experiment with a pair of bellows. To such undignified expedients does the pursuit of science lead the ardent modern psychologist. Those domestic rivals of Dr. Forbes Winslow, the servants, who behold the enthusiastic investigator alternately drying his tongue in this ridiculous fashion, as if he were a blacksmith's fire, and then squeezing out a single drop of essence of pepper, vinegar or beef tea from a glass syringe upon the dry surface, not unnaturally arrive at the conclusion that master has gone stark mad, and that, in their private opinion, it's the microscope and the skeleton as has done it.—[The Cornhill Magazine.

Seth Green and His Wonderful Garden.

The fame of Seth Green as a master of the rod and gun and as an enthusiastic, practical pisiculturist is world-wide. He is a keen observer of nature in all her moods, but is especially noted for his intimate acquaintance with fishes and birds and their habits, and the profound knowledge he possesses of the vegetable and animal life upon which they feed. Mr. Green is gifted with remarkable conversational powers, is clear and luminous in statement, and no one can listen to him without rare entertainment and instruction. He is untiring in his researches after knowledge, and has a marvelous aptitude for combining and controlling the minor and insignificant forces of nature, so that they will work together for the advantage of man. His labors extend far beyond the mere cultivation of fish. Among his melon vines Mr. Green has laid boards. Lifting up those boards multitudes of toads were found concealed there by day. At night they come out and feed upon the insects that infest the melon vines. It was a simple device, and one that succeeded admirably. The toads were harnessed to his scheme of gardening, and worked faithfully and well. There is a hint in this to other growers of melons. Mr. Green is a born experimenter, and is not slow to get at the bottom facts in the matters that attract his attention. He is not disposed to adopt the speculations or conclusions of others, except so far as they are based upon proved conditions. He has reduced to practical use and given to the world the results of long years of study and observation, and the world is better thereby. He is in the full vigor of industrious life, and will yet accomplish much more in the field of his special pursuits.—[American Agriculturist.

* * *

A ten-cent restaurant in Chicago furnishes a good, substantial meal to all wayfarers. The meal consists of a large bowl of excellent coffee, a large cut of meat, a fair share of potatoes and all the bread needed. Such a meal makes life possible for the poorer working class at a small cost. The proprietor makes not to exceed one cent on each dish, as he figures it.—[Cleveland Herald.

ORDINANCE No. 10.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE county of Sacramento do ordain as follows:

Article 1.

SECTION 1. A Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars is hereby levied on every male person over the age of twenty-one and under the age of fifty-five years found in every Road District in the county of Sacramento during the year 1885.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Road Overseer of each Road District in the county of Sacramento, provided if there be no qualified Road Overseer, it shall be the duty of the Road Commissioner of said Road District to collect the road poll tax of his district between the first day of February, 1885, and the first day of January, 1886.

SECTION 3. Each Road Overseer in the county of Sacramento shall pay all moneys collected by him into his road district fund, less his percentage allowed by law, and the same shall be expended on the roads in the district in which it was collected.

This ordinance to take effect fifteen days after its passage.

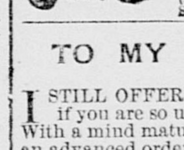
L. H. FASSETT,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Sacramento.

Sacramento, January 9, 1885.

[SEAL.] Attest: W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Steinman, Jackson, Bates, McMullen and Fassett.

ja10-15t W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.



FARM AND FRUIT.

METHODS AND SEASONS FOR PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES.

Rights of Fruit-growers—Value of Silos—Overcoming Phylloxera —Various Notes—Etc.

THE SUBJECT OF PRUNING.

The pruning of fruit trees is a branch of the industry of fruit-growing which requires application of intelligent methods resulting from close observation and experience. The methods suitable at points in the East may have no adaptability here. No general rule, in fact, could be laid down for fruit-growers of California, for the variation in climate and soils between different localities would render what is suitable in one section injurious, if not disastrous, in another. There are general principles, of course, pertaining to the natural result of certain treatment, as for producing a high or low-set top to trees, etc., which are applicable for any locality, but as to the methods of pruning which shall produce the best results for durable tree wood and good fruiting, the experience of an established, painstaking, level-headed fruit-grower of any locality is of far more practical value for following, in his vicinity, than any number of bound volumes upon the subject gathered from writers in other parts of the world. The grower should, however, make himself intelligent as to the methods pursued in different localities and countries, for all such knowledge acquired renders the producer better the master of his vocation, and capable of adopting or blending the various plans as his growing experience or the changes in seasons and circumstances shall seem to point out for best results. This being the season of year when much pruning is done in this State, the fruit-grower, and especially those who have recently begun in the business, should proceed cautiously and intelligently in the matter.

A correspondent of the Anaheim *Gazette* has published his experience upon the subject, in which he says: Almost every one knows that the sap of the tree rises from the roots to the branches in the spring and descends to the roots again as winter approaches. This knowledge should form our fundamental rule for pruning Nature has put it in our power to strengthen or to weaken a tree, just as we see it necessary. Every branch of a tree cut or shortened during the months of April or November means a loss of sap or a weakening of the tree; every pruning of the branches in the winter months adds vigor to the growth of the tree. In our perfect climate the sap of the tree is supplied in such an enormous quantity that we have in almost every instance to treat the trees with the intention of weakening them, or in other words, we have to prune in summer. The proper time of summer pruning is when the first new growth of wood has reached about one-half of its probable length—the latter part of June. The pruning consists in cutting off one-third of the new growth. The result is that a tree pruned in this manner stops growing for two or three weeks; but the sap instead of forming wood is developing fruit buds for the coming season on the last year's growth. Otherwise they would stay dormant for the next two or three days. This is especially the case with apricot trees. The second pruning should be given in the winter when the leaves have fallen. This second pruning makes it possible for the orchardist to give the tree the proper shape, and regulate by either longer or shorter pruning its future growth—short pruning to be applied on trees of poorer growth to stimulate them; long pruning on vigorous growers to check their growth. The apple tree of this country is apt to grow very wild, but to bear very little, especially on irrigated soil of sandy loam. I found root-pruning the best remedy, while top-pruning in winter time only increased the evil. The surplus suckers and branches must be removed during the summer. Some of our farmers make great mistakes in pruning. They have a superficial knowledge of it and do more harm than good. They prune, for instance, a vigorous apricot tree late in the fall or winter very severely. The result is plenty of wood and leaves, but no fruit. Or, they prune a sickly tree very little, so as not to interfere with its appearance, as compared with the adjoining trees. In this case the tree must supply with its little sap all its unclipped branches, and the result is the tree gets weaker, don't bear, and the difference between it and its neighbor becomes only more striking the next year. In pursuance of my theory, I will finally add that it is of great benefit to give trees that have born heavily a very severe winter-pruning.

RIGHTS OF FRUIT-GROWERS.

When fruit trees are neglected, crowded and abandoned, they not only cease to bear fruit, but generate contagious diseases, which spread to the other trees and orchards like the seeds of the Canada thistle, and soon desolate a whole section of country, some of whose orchards may have been kept in prime condition. This suggests the necessity of some legal remedies, such as the enforcement of sanitary regulations among fruit-growers, as are attempted in the relations of human society. The horticultural societies should take the matter in hand with vigor, and bring such influence to bear upon the lawmakers as to be able to cause the destruction of every tree and orchard affected with any of these fruit and fruit-tree infections. A man has no more right to keep a pest-field of cottony cushion, scale-bug, phylloxera or Canada thistle than he has to keep a pest-house of small-pox, yellow fever or cholera on his private grounds in the midst of his fellow-beings.—[San Bernardino Index.

VALUE OF SILOS.

The extraordinary success reported in England in regard to the silo, 600 having been built there last season, and the very favorable showings made of them in the journals, together with the discovery of what is known as "sweet ensilage" in this country, will call renewed attention to this system of preserving the coarser fodders of the farm. The excessive acidity generated was against the silo at first, and the supposed need of a great army of men and teams to put in a "box" full each day, but the chancing upon sweet ensilage has obviated all this, and the ordinary help of the farm is now found sufficient. The filling of the silo should be very slow, so that each day's filling can remain at least two days exposed to the air to "heat." Then when another layer is put on the first cools down and does not again show ferment, and thus escapes the lactic acid stage, or sharp, strong taste of vinegar noticed when the silo is shut up at once, and the acid developed at low temperature. Dr. Voelckar, of England, has made a most thorough examination of the more recent ways of filling the silo, and from a scientific standpoint pronounces the ensilage all that need be asked for, the feed when taken from the pit showing a texture free from acetic or vinegar acidity, had a "fruity" odor and free from objection. The new method requires very little weighting, the most important condition being to put three or four inches of wet clay over the plank covers, well trodden down to exclude the air, rather than tons of stone. Henry Wing, of Portage county, put up his ensilage—300 tons—by this process, and it is now being fed, and in appearance and condition agrees exactly with the perfect ensilage described by Dr. Voelckar. The cost of putting this ensilage into the silo Mr. Wing estimates at about fifty cents per ton, and as his fodder corn went about twenty tons per acre, and three tons equal a ton of hay, it does not take a very great amount of arithmetic to figure out its cheapness as compared with hay at three-quarters of a ton per acre.

There will be a meeting at New York City, January 21-23, to discuss the silo question in its many bearings. Samples of ensilage and butter from the milk of cows fed on the preserved fodder will be on exhibition. The congress will dine at Delmonico's.

OVERCOMING THE PHYLLOXERA.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: People here are just now anxiously discussing a question which may be of much greater importance to France than any of the others at present exciting interest; for it refers to the saving of one of her chief industries, namely, wine-growing. A medical man in the Department of Maine et Loire is said to have at length discovered a means of overcoming the phylloxera by an easy and inexpensive treatment, the basis of which is an arsenical solution mixed with cinders. The limited experiments made with this preparation seem to have been attended with admirable results. A vineyard selected from a neighborhood completely devastated by the phylloxera, and subjected to the new treatment resisted the scourge in a most striking manner. Not only the foliage and stocks, but the roots remained perfectly intact, while the fruit is said to have been abundant and of excellent quality. Further experiments on a large scale are about to be made in the Medoc; and, the inventor having patented his remedy, the result obtained will receive all possible publicity.

OLD ORCHARDS.

Probably the greatest cause of old orchards dying is starvation. A tree, like an animal, when nearly starved, succumbs easily to other adverse causes. Now that these adverse causes are more numerous than formerly, it is no wonder that trees weakened by long bearing and scant allowance of food should die. It is probably very near the truth to say that the only old orchards that yield fair returns are those that are supplied with plenty of fertilizers. Very many such orchards in all parts of the State are paying well. Young orchards that have borne only a few crops may be doing well, but they will soon reach the condition of the old ones if not given proper care. If this care is given, there need be no use of discarding our choice old varieties for new ones of uncertain value.—[Ohio Farmer.

PERSIMMONS AT FRESNO.

We recently acknowledged receipt of fine Japanese persimmons from Professor James Stratton, of Fresno. In a letter accompanying them Professor Stratton gives these interesting statements about the growth of the trees: "I have nearly 200 persimmon trees; they just begin to bear. Some of the little trees, scarcely more than an inch in diameter, bore from 20 to 50 large ones like oranges—some had over 100 on them, especially when partially shaded by other trees. The fruit-dealers paid me 12 to 15 cents per pound for the crop. The fruit should be kept until soft, when they will be pronounced by some as fine a fruit as they ever ate."—[Rural Press.

SETTING OUT TREES.

Almost anybody can dig a hole and plant a tree, but not everybody knows how to do the job so as to insure the growth of the tree. A gentleman who has had considerable experience in this line, and who never fails to make a success of his labors, gives us the following as the most reliable plan on shallow soils: Dig down to bedrock. Bore a hole two or three inches in diameter, into the rock or hard-pan about three feet. Fill it with sand. Set in your trees. Fill the hole with a mixture of dry dirt and barn-yard refuse. When nearly full pour in several buckets of water. This plan has been tried a number of times on the adobe and always insures a vigorous growth of the trees thus set out.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The exhibition to be held by the California Poultry Association at the Wigwam in San Francisco from the 19th to the 24th inst. promises to be a decided success. The Association has issued a very handsome premium list pamphlet, giving full particulars concerning the exhibition, the constitution and by-laws of the Association, etc. It will be sent to any person desiring it upon request for same being sent to the Secretary, D. H. Everett, box 1,771, San Francisco.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Mulberry trees three and four years old will yield to the acre 50,000 pounds of leaves, enough to feed 1,000,000 silkworms. Each female produces an average of 300 eggs. The lowest calculation, one in ten, gives 100,000 females yielding 20,000,000 eggs—weighing 40,000 eggs to the ounce, 500 ounces. Eggs sell at from $1 50 to $2 an ounce. The lowest possible yield of eggs per acre is between $900 to $1,000. If, however, the cocoons are reeled off, the profits, after deducting all accidents and expenses, are safely calculated at $200. These figures apply to California and to the Southern States.—[People's Cause.

Up in Oregon the farmers are not holding their wheat for a higher market, but, according to the Portland *News*, a considerable portion of the surplus has been used in fattening hogs. This is particularly the case in southern Oregon, and those who have been so fortunate as to have the swine, have made money. Wheat is not as good as corn for fattening purposes, but still it serves a good purpose, and is the means, to a great extent, of retaing the money at home instead of sending it abroad for bacon.—[Los Angeles Express.

Ten years ago Mr. Logsdon purchased twenty acres of land near Portersville in Tulare county, and put fourteen of it in orchard. For six years past these fourteen acres have netted him $3,000 per year. The returns from five acres of alfalfa have also been large, and he has invested his profits so he can live on the interest, and has now rented his orchard for $700 per year, and goes to the seaside for a rest. Where else in the world can this be done? When he began he had just enough money to pay for the land and buy a team.—[Oakland Times.

All meat animals—whether cattle, sheep or hogs—give the best returns for food consumed during the first year of growth, and therefore the gain and profit are lessened the longer the animal is kept, until often at a loss. Feed well from the birth, and market while you are yet feeding at a profit. Study your animals, understand the relative value of foods, and so combine them as to furnish the animal—beef, hog or sheep—those elements that are needful to develop bone, fiber, fat and tissue.—[Cleveland Herald.

Soil covered with living herbage or with such dead vegetable matter as leaves, straw, wood, dung, etc., says Professor E. Wollny, is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than bare soil under similar conditions. The difference of temperature is greatest in summer and least in spring and autumn. Bare soil heats more quickly in spring and cools more quickly in autumn than that covered with lining or dead vegetable matter. The fluctuations of temperature are much smaller in covered than in bare soil.

The cultivation of the olive is receiving more and more attention in this part of California. Adolph Flamont, whose farm is on the road between Napa and Sonoma, has set out a large number of olive trees, and will put out many more. The olive grows from the cutting, and is the most hardy and long-lived of fruit-bearing trees. In Solano county the making of olive oil is a very profitable industry.—[Napa Reporter.

Mildew can be extirpated by a simple emulsion of one part of phenic acid in one hundred parts of water, in which soap is dissolved. The spray should fall above the leaves. The operation should take place in the evening, to avoid rapid evaporation. Some hours after spraying one will find the mortification of the tissues under the mildew spots and the drying up of the filaments.—[Scientific Press.

Professor H. Munk, a worker of some eminence in agricultural chemistry, says that moderate muscular exercise increases the yield of milk, but that violent motion hinders the process of milk secretion. Dairy farmers may turn his remarks to profit.

C. A. Wetmore, in his recent address at Los Angeles, said that wine would eventually supplant coffee and tea as a beverage and that the time was approaching when wine would be used entirely at meals instead of coffee.

SUNDAY EASY CHAIR.

THE HEAVENLY SECRET.

Does the dark and soundless river
Stretch so wide—
The homeward-rolling tide
Over which have crossed
Our loved and early lost—
That their unsealed eyes may never see
The further side,
Where still amid this coil and misery
We hide?

Is the realm of their transition
Close at hand
To this our living land?
Nearer than we dream?
Can they catch the gleam
Of our smiles and hear the words we speak?
And see our deeds?
And looking deeper than our eyes may seek,
Our needs?

Do they mingle in our gladness?
Do they grieve
When ways of good we leave?
Do they know each thought and hope?
While we in shadows grope,
Can they hear the Future's high behest,
Yet lack the power
To lead us from our ill or arrest
The hour?

When they find us bowed in sorrow
Do they sigh?
Or when earth passes by
For them, do they forget
The cares that here beset
Their well-beloved? Or do they wait
(O be it thus)
And watch beside the golden gate
For us?

We are yearning for their secret:
Though we call
No answers ever fall
Upon our dullard ears
To quell our nameless fears.
Yet God is over all, whate'er may be,
And trusting so,
Patience, my heart! a little while, and we
Shall know.

He who can at all times sacrifice pleasure to duty approaches sublimity.—[Lavater.

The rays of happiness, like those of light, are colorless when unbroken.—[Longfellow.

Many men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties.—[Spurgeon.

We should be as careful of our words as of our actions, and as far from speaking ill as doing ill.—[Cicero.

Reason cannot show itself more reasonble than to cease reasoning on things that are above reasoning.—[Sir Philip Sydney.

True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before all the world.—[Rochefoucauld.

It is the easiest thing in the world to train up a child in the way he should go; all you have to do is to go that way yourself.—[Dr. Lyman Abbott.

A beneficent person is like a fountain watering the earth and spreading fertility; it is therefore more delightful than honorable to give than to receive.—[Epicurus.

Those deeds of charity which we have done shall stay forever with us; and that wealth which we have so bestowed we only keep; the other is not ours.—[T. Middleton.

There is a virtuous fear which is the effect of faith; and there is a vicious fear which is the product of doubt. One fears to lose God, the other fears to find him.—[Pascal.

Anything which makes religion its second object makes religion no object. God will put up with a great many things in the human heart, but there is one thing he will not put up with in it—a second place. He who offers God a second place, offers him no place.—[Ruskin.

Like flakes of snow unperceived on the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character.

And perfect the day shall be when it is of men understood that the beauty of holiness must be in labor as well as in rest. Nay! more, if it may be, in labor; in our strength rather than in our weakness; and in the choice of what we shall work for through the six days, and may know to be good at their evening-time, rather than in the choice of what we pray for on the seventh, of reward and repose.—[Ruskin.

God makes the glow-worm as well as the star; the light in both is divine. If mine be an earth-star to gladden the wayside, I must cultivate humbly and rejoicingly its green earth-glow, and not seek to blanch it to the whiteness of the stars that lie in the fields of blue. For to deny God in my own being is to refuse to see him in any. God and man can meet only by man's becoming that which God meant him to be. Then he enters into the house of life, which is greater than the house of fame. It is better to be a child than a knight of many orders in a state ceremonial.—[George MacDonald.

'Tis certain that worship stands in some commanding relation to the health of man, and to his highest powers, so as to be, in some manner, the source of intellect. All the great ages have been ages of belief. I mean, when there was any extraordinary power of performance, when great national movements began, when arts appeared, when heroes existed, when poems were made, the human soul was in earnest, and had fixed its thoughts on spiritual verities. It is true that genius takes its rise out of the mountains of rectitude; that all beauty and power which men covet are somehow born out of that Alpine district. [R. W. Emerson.

Oh, judge mankind from its highest and its best! Which is the true glow-worm—the black insect which you see crawling in the day, or the lustrous emeralds of the starlit bank? Which is the true man—the man who is yielding to foul distempers, and whose soul is dim with rage or with envy or with lust, or the man who, be it for a moment, has shaken himself free from the cere-cloths of his own contaminated baseness to unfold the wings wrapped within him, and to soar from earth a creature of the sky? Yes, choose man at his highest and his best, but remember, at the same time, that in every one of you lies the potentiality of either development.—[Cannon Farrar.

It is one of the wise arrangements of Providence that we know so little of the future. Few men are to be found who could safely be intrusted with a foreknowledge of their lives; perhaps none. Is it not somewhat the same with reference to the next world? What our future is to be in all respects no one can positively say. Even what the other world is, abstractly considered, is an unsolved problem. It is not so with all systems of religions. The Scandinavian theology glows with descriptions of Valhalla; and so do other religions which know of another world. Christianity reveals enough, no doubt; but it deals in generalities, and leaves much to conjecture. And as for each believer, "it does not yet appear what we shall be."—[Exchange.

FOR THE LADIES.

LIVING TO DRESS AND DRESSING TO LIVE.

Notes of Decorations—Toilets for Indoor Wear—Hair-Dressing—The Kitchen Scrap-book—Etc.

HOW TO DRESS THE HAIR.

To have beautiful hair and keep it in health requires as much care as the teeth, nails or face. So many twist the hair up in some becoming fashion the year round, and wonder that it gets streaked, thin in spots, and seems harsh and dry. The hair should be loosened every night before retiring, combed free from all tangles with a bone comb (rubber combs have done much to split and break the hair—nearly all have too much electricity to use rubber); then use a stiff brush for a long time, brushing from the top to the very ends. It is well for the lady who has a maid, for it is impossible to properly brush one's hair if very long. Then braid and fasten the ends with soft silk braid for the night. The scalp should be kept clean and healthy; wash occasionally, and have it thoroughly shampooed two or three times a year as well.

To wash, braid the hair loosely in several braids, take a raw egg and rub thoroughly into the scalp (if beaten first it rubs in better), then rinse in cold water with a little ammonia incorporated in it, wring the braids in a coarse towel, sit by a fire or in the sun until dry, then comb out the braids. The braiding prevents much snarling. When one's hair is thin a quinine lotion will prevent its falling out and give life to the roots. The Parisian fashions for dressing children's hair are as follows: Ringlets are most favored for babies. Little boys have curls in the back and bangs in front.

Little girls have their hair waved and falling down the back, with a colored ribbon to keep it in place. Some young girls have revived the fashion of light hair nets, with large meshes, in which the hair falls loose and as low down as the middle of the back. This style shows the hair to great advantage, and will probably meet with general approval. From 16 to 17 years of age the hair is worn high and twisted on the top of the head. With this method of arranging the hair round hats have no elastics, so as not to conceal any part of the pretty waves which the hair forms when thus raised from the nape of the neck. The hat is fastened to the hair by a steel pin with a shell or jet head.—[English Hair-dresser.

UTILIZING INDIAN SHAWLS.

In fur cloaks there is not any change. They are generally made tightly fitting at the back, and half tightly fitting in front, in order not to stretch the fur lining too much. Sealskin is all the rage in Paris just now. The most elegant mantles are made of this very beautiful and costly fur, and are trimmed with Canadian beaver or silver fox. The shape of the mantle is generally that of a visite, with deep hanging sleeves. The fur border is put on around the neck and sleeves, down the front and around the mantle.

As for fancy cloaks, they are most gorgeous, and look more like splendid dresses than cloaks. They are made not only of the most magnificent brocaded velvets and silks, and trimmed with the most expensive furs, but they are also profusely embroidered and braided with every kind of passementerie and beads imaginable. To describe them would be impossible; you must see them even to imagine their elegance.

Finally, I must mention the new cloaks made out of long Indian shawls, and that without cutting a single thread of the shawl or injuring it in any way, so that if the shawl were required to be worn again as a shawl it could be. This is quite a treasure-trove to ladies who have valuable shawls, and do not know what to do with them. The long shawls may be thus converted into any long cloak now in fashion, while square shawls are converted into dolmans and visites. It matters little whether the shawls have fringe on or not, for the fringe can be concealed if desired by the lining when the cloak is lined. Lace and crape shawls can also be converted into any kind of overdress in the same manner, that is, without being injured in the slightest degree, and remaining perfect when required to be used in any other way.—[Paris Letter.

EFFECTIVE TOILETS.

Very effective-looking ball toilets are being shown, made of various kinds of net and lace over satin or surah foundations. A black-lace toilet over a slip of buttercup-yellow satin, was a dress pre-eminently becoming to a brunette. Amber, coral-pink, and red in its endless shades, combine most handsomely with black lace, but blue and pink silks are less effectively used, and even in conjunction with white lace are apt to look "fadey," especially by the side of the more vivid hues now favored. When a dark toilet is disliked, the color of the material chosen for the slip, if of cream, bebe-blue, mauve or pink, should be of a decided tone, as the lace afterward veiling the material when the dress is completed, will, under gas or electric light, be rendered sufficiently delicate. In large assemblies some broadly distinct color is always that which tells best. Mixtures are far less effective. Many of the new tulle skirts are studded with wee bouquets of flowers; these, however pretty, at first soon crush, and are liable also to tear the fragile fabric on which they are sewn. Vari-colored beads and those also of pearl are seen studding the entire surface of other airy dancing gowns. Transparent sleeves are much worn this season, the narrowest band of silk being thought sufficient to outline a second sleeve beneath.

At a recent English wedding in high life, the bridesmaids were attired after portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in pale blue ottoman silk over short skirts of cream white lace, with berthas of lace to correspond crossed in front of the square-necked corsages, and fastened just below the throat with a "merry-thought" brooch with the initials of the bride and groom set in diamonds, the gift of the groom. From the bride were gracefully-shaped bouquet-holdholders of solid silver exquisitively carved, filled with pure white roses and Jacque buds. The bride's dress was of white satin, embossed with silver lilies and marguerites. The front of the dress was draped with duchesse lace flounces, and the veil matched this garniture in its rare design. [New York Post.

FOR INDOOR WEAR.

Dresses for indoor wear have a touch of oddity about them, but all eccentricity of style should be avoided. There are really three kinds of dresses for indoor wear—the reception toilet, the wrapper and the every day indoor dress. This latter dress is much more elegant than the wrapper, and is made in more complicated ways. One article of this sort has a cream silk skirt covered with lace. The dress proper consists of a large redingote of rough India cashmere of a tea-rose color. The front has a broad vest of fine red plush, and the vest is fastened to the side seam under the arm. The neck opens in shawl shape, and has a large collar with revers. In the open space are puffings of lace. Two large buttons close the lower part of the vest. The redingote is lined with a light quality of red silk. The vest is lined with tea-rose colored silk. A red scarf is arranged below the waist. This gown comes properly under the head of a tea gown. A reception dress of black velvet on a plum-colored ottoman ground was very effective. The princesse-shaped dress was open on either side from the hip to the lower border to show a panel trimming of plum-colored velvet, which is sewed to the skirt. On the waist there was a puffing of plum-colored ottoman, and around the neck was a Medici collar of black velvet. The plain back formed two plaits on the lower part of the waist; the sleeves have two puffings of ottoman, one above the elbow and the other at the elbow. But the prettiest detail of this toilet was a broad sash of Algerian silk, with stripes of many colors in plain tints, bordered with fringe and many drooping ornaments. This sash, or scarf, started from the back of the skirt, and was taken up to the side seam, where it was drawn through to the front, and fell in two long ends, which were taken each over the other and not tied. Most of the tea gowns are made this winter with princess backs, long enough to lie ten inches on the ground, while the front is loose from top to toe, in the style known as the Fedora; or it may be bordered by ribbons just below the waist line; or, again, the ribbon bands may outline the hips and be pointed in front. These dainty gowns are shown in white and pink wool fabrics, and the hight of exquisiteness is reached in gowns of pale blue or golden brown velvet, with many frills of Valenciennes lace for trimming, the lace giving the soft, fluffy effect so much desired.—[Inter-Ocean.

A SUPERB COSTUME.

Plain steel blue velvet and Ottoman silk also in blue, and brocaded with detached velvet passion flowers, are used to form a superb costume. The skirt is of this brocaded silk, full, but perfectly plain, with a deep flounce of white Duchess lace. The bodice is of plain velvet, cut low round the shoulders, and very deeply peaked in front. It is embroidered with steel and crystal beads in the shape of a narrow plastron, but has no trimming round the top. A spray of white roses is placed over the left shoulder. The short sleeves are of white lace. At the back the bodice is continued into a small square train of plain velvet, which is edged round with a flounce of white lace, forming quiltings at the sides; loops of satin ribbon are placed among the folds of the lace quiltings. In front, very short plaited paniers of plain steel blue satin trim the upper part of the skirt, and lose themselves under the folds of the train. White roses are worn in the hair, and the gloves are of Duchess lace.—[Philadelphia Times.

A CORNER CLOSET.

A corner closet is prettier than one flat against the wall, if the corner can be spared for the purpose. Have a board cut to fit the corner exactly, and measuring from the point outward about two feet. The top may be covered with material matching that which is to be used for the curtains, or the wood stained in imitation of walnut. On the under side of the board screw in double hooks such as are used in wardrobes —having two or three rows of them, with a space between each row. Wooden-brackets or supporters are strongly nailed to the wall, and on these, with the screws downward, the shelf is to be securely fastened by screwing or nailing. The distance between the floor and shelf should be about five and a half or six feet. The draperies or curtains are then to be tacked across the front of the closet with brass-headed nails. Two curtains, the division being in the middle, are necessary. They may be of double-faced Canton flannel, or any other material desired, of whatever color, and as handsome or simple as one may wish. The top of the shelf can be ornamented with pretty bric-a-brac, and the effect will be wonderfully pleasing. If a corner cannot be spared for this purpose, a straight shelf will answer as well, but the curtain must in this case be carried around the corners and across the ends of the shelf. They prove such a comfort and convenience that one is fully repaid for the trifling expense and slight trouble necessary for their construction.

When working with macrame cord, or with worsted, if the latter is not stacked it is often troublesome, as the ball is apt to roll away. Therefore little bags for holding the ball prove a great convenience. Saddlers' or else knitting silk is the material used, and of any shade that may be desired. The bag is crocheted in openwork stitch, drawn together at the bottom and sewed strongly. Then finish with a bow of satin ribbon. The top is to be held together with a drawing-string of satin ribbon, with a bow of the same at the top of the long loops. Beneath this bow a small safety-pin should be strongly sewed, and the bag is thus fastened to the belt when required for use. The ball is placed in the bag with the end of the cord coming from the top. It will prove very useful, and in other ways than a work-bag, for it can be placed alongside a closet door, and when tha cords are taken from packages, if rolled in a ball and put in the bag, whenever a bit of cord is required for any purpose it will always be at hand without having to search for it.—[American Queen.

FOR THE KITCHEN SCRAP BOOK.

Finger marks can be removed from wall paper by rubbing them with a crust of bread. Rye or brown bread is best.

An oyster shell in the teakettle will prevent the formation of crust. The oyster shell will attract all the stony particles.

A potato with one end cut off is better than a rag for scouring the knives. A thin shave must be taken off each time, to give a moist surface.

Tepid water with a little borax dissolved in it is good to wash colored table linen in. Nice tablecloths and napkins should not be allowed to become much soiled, so that they will require vigorous rubbing with soap or in hot water.

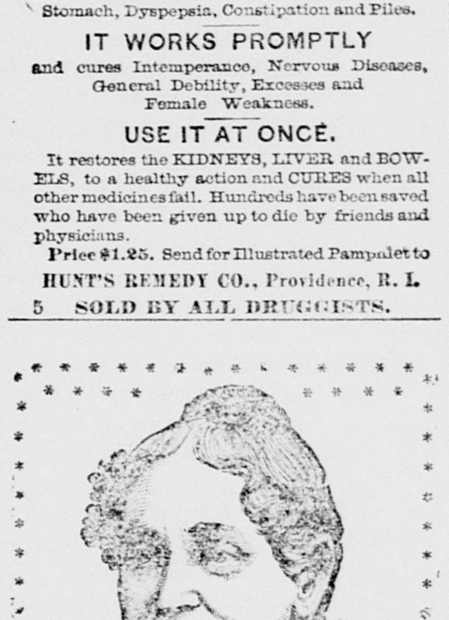
When packages are sent home fold up all the good wrapping paper, running a warm iron over any which are badly crumpled; lay each kind in a pile by itself, either in box or cupboard, and many steps will be saved when a piece is wanted for wrapping a package.

If a large lump of washing soda is kept in the kitchen sink by the waste pipe, and plenty of boiling water poured over it several times a day, the pipe will never be clogged with cold grease; a solution of sulphate of copper or chloride of lime should be poured into the pipe once a day to keep it perfectly clean.

If you wish to sweeten a floor that has grown musty, make a strong hot solution of chloride of lime and scrub it into the floor with a broom, having first made the floor as clean as soapsuds and a scrubbing brush will make it. If the first application does not office, give it another, and persevere until you are successful.

Graham buns for breakfast are richer and a great deal nicer than the plain gem. Take one pint of sweet milk, one pint of graham flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one egg; beat the egg, then add the milk and then the flour gradually; beat it very briskly for four or five minutes, then pour into buttered gem pans, and bake in a hot oven.

MISCELLANEOUS.



MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..................JANUARY 17, 1885

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 121⅞ for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 85¼; 101 for 3s; silver bars, 108⅝.

Silver in London, 49⅞d; consols, 99 13-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125⅝; 4½s, 115⅝.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84½@86 cents.

There was a weaker feeling in the San Francisco stock market yesterday morning, Hale & Norcross declining to $4 60. The other Comstocks were weaker in proportion, and there was no improvement in the outside stocks.

A wealthy young manufacturer of Chicago has been sued for breach of promise, with damages laid at $25,000.

The wheat and corn crops of the United States for 1884 were the largest ever recorded.

The death of Rear Admiral Powell is announced from Washington.

The Ohio Legislature will investigate the trouble in Hocking valley.

It is stated that nearly 6,000 men are idle in Montreal and suburbs.

Edmund Yates, editor of the London *World*, must go to jail for four months, for libeling Lord Lonsdale.

The steamer Admiral Morrison, plying between Dublin and Holyhead, is considerably overdue at the latter port, and it is feared she is lost.

A man in Greece, N. Y., confessed on his deathbed to having murdered a peddler in 1866, and buried the body in a cellar, and, upon digging, the remains were found.

In Carson, Nev., yesterday morning, James Benton shot and probably fatally wounded James Duffy.

One of the show-cases at the New Orleans Fair has been robbed of its contents, valued at $1,000.

William Felix Henry (colored) was hanged yesterday at Edwardsville, Ill., for the murder of two men, also colored.

During the past week 420 business failures occurred in the United States.

The North Carolina Democratic caucus renominated Vance for Senator by acclamation.

Russell has withdrawn from the New York Senatorial contest in favor of Evarts, and it is probable that Morton will do likewise.

Mrs. William Druse has been arrested at Warren, N. Y., for the murder of her husband, who has been missing for a month.

It is proposed to prohibit Mormon preaching by law in Tennessee.

Charles Dougherty was found dead Thursday night on the plains, 25 miles south of Bakersfield, Kern county.

Wright Leroy, the murderer of Nicholas Skerrett, was executed at about 1 o'clock yesterday in San Francisco.

The losses in cattle and sheep in Texas during the recent cold spell were enormous.

John P. Greeley was killed by a train near Livermore, Alameda county, yesterday.

The reduction of miners' wages at Hailey, Idaho, is causing trouble.

Thousands of cattle have perished from cold on the North Yellowstone range in Montana.

The remains of William Hale, late Governor of Wyoming Territory, were buried at Cheyenne yesterday.

There is great opposition in Philadelphia to the taking of the old Liberty bell to New Orleans.

A severe storm is raging at Nice, Italy.

Fresh earthquake shocks occurred yesterday in Granada, Spain.

An unusually severe snow-storm prevails all over the Northwest and East, greatly interfering with railroad traffic.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

A council of citizens, invited by special resolution passed at a prior meeting, held under the auspices of the Citizens' Association, is to be held to-night to consider the new charter proposed for this city. The people should not be in haste to change the details of municipal government, nor run away with the idea that political reforms are to be accomplished by legislation. It is always an easy thing to point the way, but often difficult to move in it. Unquestionably there are reforms needed in our municipal government. There are offices and boards that can be dispensed with, costs that may be reduced, and several economies that can be accomplished. But there is very much that is good in the present charter—its commendable parts are by no means few. Whatever of change is suggested should be considered in the light of experience under our present system. There are many good features in the new document that is to be discussed; there are a few that are objectionable. We question very much the wisdom of the proposed return to the Board of Aldermen system. Still more do we doubt the wisdom of making municipal legislators unsalaried officers, and of diluting political chicanery by creating eight wards. San Francisco abandoned the unsalaried system after many years of trial—as a simple matter of economy it did not pay. We believe that the system by which heads of departments elected by all the people constitute the legislative body is the better, safer and more economic one. But it would not be unwise to enlarge that body from its present numbers. The Street Superintendent, we believe, should be chosen by vote of all the people, and not by a Board of Aldermen. The people choosing, and the legislative body having supervision over that officer, would appear to afford the best guarantee of honest and economic performance of duty. The same reasoning applies to the choosing of the Superintendent of Water Works. The powers vested in the legislative body by the proposed bill appear to be ample, and, in the main, needed, and the several economies proposed are material, and should considerably reduce the cost of conducting the municipal government. Thus a saving is proposed in the judicial department and in the matter of official salaries, but a loophole is left for a ring-controlled Board of Aldermen by permitting that body to create any offices, and fill and salary them as a majority of the Aldermen may choose.

An authority that commands respect, informs us that it can be shown that it will be no economy to change our system of assessing for taxation, and while a change would appear to be wise, the matter should be examined in all the lights that can be cast upon the subject. As we now look at it, however, the plan of assessing proposed by the new charter will result in much saving of the cost of assessing.

All the details of the new charter should have very close attention, and not one be hastily passed upon. The general aim should be to simplify procedure in the matter of street repairs, levy and collection of taxes and supply of city necessities; to bring the government as close as possible to the people; to reduce the number of city officials and boards as low as possible and consistent with good government; to reduce the salary and expense accounts whenever it can be done without injury to the service demanded; to give the city as broad a license to legislate for itself as is consistent with the Constitution and general laws; to close, so far as can be done by charter reform, every avenue to the use of office or its patronage for political purposes and the perpetuation of party rings. On this latter ground we again express a well-considered doubt concerning the wisdom of setting up a Board of Aldermen, with office-creating powers, and no compensation for services rendered to the people. But it is capable of demonstration, we think, that if there is to be a Board of Aldermen, while it is proper that they should be distributed among the wards, it will be unwise to limit the voting for each to his ward. In cities of this character, where the interests are common, the best representation will be secured by all the voters of the city canvassing at the polls the fitness and capacity of all candidates for municipal legislative positions.

A MATTER OF RECIPROCITY.

The copyright bill introduced in the United States Senate is intended to extend American copyright to the authors of any foreign country which accords reciprocal privileges to American authors. It also abolishes distinctions between citizen or resident and foreign authors, so as to put authors in other countries on an equal footing with our own. Thus a foreign author could obtain copyright here by first publishing here, or by publishing here and abroad simultaneously; but he would not be compelled to be a resident of the United States. It is assumed that this overture on our part will lead foreign countries to extend like privileges to our authors. The correspondence between Mr. Frelinghuysen and the American Copyright League last winter, justifies the belief that the President will sign some such a bill as that now presented. Both the Secretary and President were then understood to be opposed to what was known as the "Publishers' Treaty Plan," which was a scheme for a treaty recognizing the copyright of an English author here, under the proviso that he sell it to an American publisher; also that the same rule apply in England regarding the copyright of American authors. The simple thing needed is recognition as property of copyright here and in England, without any ifs or buts or provisos tagged on. This cannot probably be had now. In his letter to the League last winter, Mr. Frelinghuysen used this language in opposing the treaty scheme:

> I am satisfied that a simpler solution of the question could be effected by some means which will give in each country to the foreign author the same right as a native author enjoys. The domestic copyright law does not attempt to legislate upon the relations between an author and his publisher, and it is not easy to see why an international compact should legislate upon a point which in each country is left to the course of trade. I think the foreigner owning a copyright should have here the same privilege as our own citizens, provided our citizens have in the foreigner's country the same rights as the natives thereof; and thereupon I would leave to the mutual convenience of the holder of the copyright and the publisher the adjustment of their contract, and leave to the tariff the task of protecting the paper makers, type founders, printers and other artisans who join in producing the book as a marketable article.

The present bill, therefore, may be said to be certain of the support of the Administration.

NO REFORM SCHOOL.

The *Times-Mercury* says: "A reform school, with farm attached, where the inmates could work as well as study, where they could be taught the value of honest labor as well as instructed in the plain, practical branches of education, would exert a pronounced influence for good. It could, besides, be made self-sustaining." Such a school is not needed. It becomes a penal institution, and the word "reform" a glowing lie. Such has been true of the Industrial School at San Francisco. Commitment to such schools amounts to an enduring brand of disgrace. It puts up the bars forever between the boy and society, and shuts him out, in seven cases out of ten, from ordinary employment among men. He leaves the "reform" school to be shadowed by the police and kept under surveillance by detectives; "jail birds" point him out, and thus drive him into their own recruiting gangs. He is marked for life. Committed when a mere child, he can no more live down the stigma of reform school graduation than the discharged convict can live down the disgrace of the State Prison. No; the kind of reformatory the State needs is of the home order, such as Massachusetts has adopted. Under that system there is no grouping of bad boys; no cooping up of young rascals to contaminate each other; no guards nor bars nor bolts nor uniforms nor badges of disgrace, but a quiet, distant and separate home for each boy, where the State, by her agents, keeps watch and ward over him, encourages him to good living, and makes a man of him, to whom no stigma of the "reform" school attaches. If we try any plan, let us take the most advanced; that system which is the outcome of the study and experience of one of the oldest and best governed communities in the Union.

FORESTRY.

Mr. Coleman's bill, for an unsalaried Forestry Commission to gather the facts relative to timber destruction on the mountainous water-sheds of the State, should become a law. We shall be only too happy to have it shown, as is alleged, that the conditions on this coast are so different from those in Europe and upon the Atlantic slope that there is no need for laws to preserve the forests. But this can only be established by careful inquiry into the facts. It is held that the undergrowth of forest trees is greater far than the original product, and that the soil is better protected by foliage shelter and tree growth than it was prior to the advent of the lumberman and the stock-drover. If this is true, let it be officially demonstrated. We are not ready to admit it, or to yield the point that timber upon the headwaters of our rivers is not being ruinously felled and burned. But, whatever the facts may be, the proposed Commission can develop and make public; and this is necessary before the State can take intelligent action in the matter.

THE COLUSA CANAL AGAIN.

The Colusa *Sun* denies that its canal scheme ever embraced the proposition to peddle out the waters of the Sacramento river to towns and villages. We certainly are not mistaken that such a proposition was one of the planks of the scheme, and that the *Sun* last summer urged that as one of the worthy features of it. Our contemporary declares that it has studied the whole matter, and is well posted concerning the effect of tapping the river, and asks us to take its judgment as a guarantee that the navigability of the stream will not be injured by the canal. We have respect for the opinion, sincerity and energy of the *Sun*, but this is asking a little too much in the discussion of a question of such broad importance. We have stated certain well settled engineering principles; we have cited authorities; we have pointed out the possibilities; in reply the *Sun* has given us only its own dictum, and the assurance that "it is all right." We prefer answers more definite, and especially we insist upon a response to the proposition that no one has the right to tap a navigable stream and divert its waters without first obtaining the consent of the Federal Government. The knowledge of the *Sun* may, as it alleges, "extend to all the details," but has it informed itself upon this point? The *Sun* is correct in classing the RECORD-UNION as the friend of irrigation systems, but it must not understand us as any the less the friend of the chief navigable stream of the State.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The deadlock in the Senate having been broken, and the division and factional fight in the Democratic party sufficiently aired, the State business, it is presumed, will receive attention. The Assembly has shown a remarkable degree of industry, and it will press the Senate to come abreast with it. Bills enough have already been introduced to warrant the forecast that the old experience of overloaded calendars will result. Legislatures, unhappily, usually manifest a sad lack of ability and disposition to sift wheat from chaff, and put at the forefront measures worthy of earliest consideration. If the higher sense of legislative duty always prevailed, there would be no difficulty in agreeing upon bills that should be first taken up. The present Legislature can, if it will, make itself a brilliant example, by doing something of this kind, and breaking away from the cast iron calendar rule. To do so, however, requires of legislators the abandonment of selfish ends and the schemes of party advantage, for the good result to be obtained in behalf of the general interests. If such a thing could be, how beneficial it would be to have a distribution of measures in an order of consideration, according to their State importance. And it is possible by concurrent action.

THE SEA SERPENT.

Mr. Proctor, the eminent scientist, has come to the rescue of the sea serpent story-tellers. Mr. Proctor believes in the sea serpent as a living thing. The sea serpent has been refused a place by science so long that this recognition, tardy though it is, will be exceedingly gratifying to its advocates and the many "eye-witnesses" whose reputation for truth and veracity has been so smirched these many years by an unbelieving world. Mr. Proctor has brought negation to his aid, and it must be admitted with great effectiveness; for he challenges his scientific brethren to show what scientific reason exists for disbelief in the existence of that plesiosaurian inhabitant of great waters. This he follows up by affirmation, in the shape of testimonies of huge serpent-like marine monsters having been seen—testimonies quites as good and convincing as the evidence that the plesiosaurus ever existed.

* * *

WE welcome our evening contemporary, the *Bee*, to the defense of the navigability of the Sacramento river. It is doing some good work in calmly discussing the propositions to cut the banks of the Sacramento river and take out, by canals here and there, waters needed to preserve the integrity of the stream. The RECORD-UNION months ago called attention to the danger believed to reside in such schemes, and first and alone and repeatedly called attention to the subject. Our neighbor remained silent for a considerable time, and when it did speak was undecided in its utterances. Lately, however, it has realized the full importance of the subject, and now seconds our questions propounded to the Colusa *Sun*, and may be counted as opposed to any drain that will impair the navigable channels of the river. The Sacramento press is as deeply interested in the prosperity of northern California as any journals can be, but it is also deeply interested in the preservation and improvement of the chief water-way of the State, which is of such vital importance to the commerce of northern California.

* * *

TREATING of the Reagan bill the New York *Tribune* declares that it is a measure which lacks every element of statesmanship. The truth is that this bill is distinctly in the line of reversion to obsolete and semi-barbarous methods of legislation. It is an attempt, moreover, to put in practice crude theories which have been tried and found wanting on a smaller scale; and the folly of the project is magnified by the proposal to apply to the whole subject of interstate commerce regulations and principles which, when tested within the confines of single States, have invariably failed to produce anything but confusion and mischief. "The truth is that transportation is influenced by a multitude of factors of which three-fourths are beyond the control of the railroads. Competition, the general condition of industry and exchange, the price of iron, the state of crops, the weather, all enter into and affect railroad tariffs; and since the Reagan bill in effect declares that transportation shall be regulated without regard to these factors, it is impracticable, inequitable, and unworthy of an intelligent legislative body."

* * *

THE State Superintendent of Public Schools assails Judge Maguire's decision, that Chinese children born in California are entitled to common school privileges. We have said that this decision was impregnable. Superintendent Welcker's reply to it does not induce us to change that opinion. So far as the suggestion that the case be carried to the Court of last resort is concerned, there is no objection to that; indeed, it is desirable; such questions should be determined by the chief tribunal. In the meantime we shall have occasion to consider the questions raised by Superintendent Welcker's letter in detail.

* * *

THE Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that newspapers have broad license. It says:

> There can be no question at this late day but that the public newspaper has the right (whether it shall be regarded as its duty or not) to discuss those matters which relate to life, habits, comfort, happiness and welfare of the people. In doing so it may state facts, draw its own inferences, and give its own views upon the facts. It may err in its deductions, and if they are false they are not actionable—unless special damages are shown; but false assertions, when they impute the commission of crime, are actionable, and when not based upon any facts legally leading to prove the crime imputed, the publication cannot be said to be privileged.

The case was that of the Detroit *Post and Tribune*, which, pending the trial of a man indicted for murder, announced its belief in the guilt of the defendant, who sued the paper for libel after it was decided that he was not guilty.

* * *

IT is singular that objection to the Nicaragua canal project should be made on the ground that it may be offensive to England. In all honesty we should not ignore the obligations of our treaty with her. But that treaty was made for the day of its creation, not this, and has been practically ignored by England, and at least one of its chief conditions has not been complied with by England. That treaty also had reference to a canal to be constructed by private enterprise under joint guarantee, to induce timid capital to embark in it.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

IF the reputable dealers in prepared foods should co-operate energetically with the inspectors of the health boards in the various localities they would soon, we think, find means for determining and removing the causes of any unwholesome conditions existing in the canned goods industry.—[Bradstreet's on "Inspection of Prepared Foods."

WE see no reason why American publishers should object to what the bill proposes. It would promote, not work against, their interests.—[New York Herald on the new "International Copyright Bill.

WE do not see why Judges should not work for their salary. They are not put upon the Supreme Bench simply to look dignified, take vacations and eat lunches at the Pacific Club.—[San Francisco Report on "Relief for the Supreme Court."

WHAT our county needs to enable us to appropriate a share of the flood of immigration to the Pacific coast is advertisement, not only by newspaper talk, but by that most cogent of all arguments, an appeal directly to the sense of sight.—[Mariposa Herald on the "Permanent Exhibition of the Immigration Association at Sacramento."

IT is to be another do-nothing session. The public is used to such a result, when the Democrats control either house; but some people have fondly hoped that freedom from anxiety about the Presidency might enable the Democrats to do something for once.—[New York Tribune on Congressional inaction.

IT provides that the seeds of devoutness and humility sown by careful religious training in the minds of the inmates of our houses of refuge, reformatories and protectories shall not be crushed by the bigoted heel of a common chaplain; that the pious habits cultivated by faithful attendance upon the meetings of street-corner "gangs" shall not be broken up in those periods of incarceration which are incidental to east side gamin nurture.—[New York Times on the "Freedom of Worship" bill.

THE influence of good art is silent, but potential, and a taste once cultivated for such objects soon comes to reject with contempt that which is inferior in execution or false and low in sentiment.—[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

THE Prohibition forces are stronger to-day than they were four years ago. They will be stronger at the next election than they are now, and it is the inevitable lot of the defeated party either to form a coalition with the Prohibitionists by the incorporation of a Prohibition plank in the Republican platform, or to kill the cold water cat with butter.—[Oakland Independent.

THE people want their children taught that the war was a rebellion and its leaders taught political heresies. The people want their children taught to honor and revere the Union, civil and military leaders; and they will not be satisfied with text-books conservative upon these points.—[Los Angeles Herald on school text-books.

IN spite of hard times and business depression, the building of cotton mills and other factories goes on at the South. And this, too, so far as the wise men have been able to discover, without threatening the welfare of a single interest in any section of our common country.—[Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

AGRICULTURE is as badly overdone in Georgia as anything else. The trouble with us now is that we rely solely upon this interest, and it is powerless to sustain prosperous conditions for the few other classes in the State. What we want is diversity of interests.—[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

IF the Democrats finish this session as they have begun it, they will do much to make a Republican victory more easy hereafter. They ought to begin at once to show some statesmanship and some sense of responsibility. The chances are that they will continue to "play to the gallery."—[N. Y. Tribune on Congress.

THE State of Florida came into the Union with a population of about 35,000, and yet her two Senators stood up and voted against the admission of Dakota, simply because she gave at the last election 55,334 Republican majority.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

"Universal History. The Oldest Historical Group of Nations of the Greeks," by Leopold Von Ranke, edited by G. W. Prothero. New York, Harper & Bros. For sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. It is a volume of nearly 500 pages in large octavo form, and is from the pen of one of the most practical of historians, and whose career has been one of exceeding brilliancy. History in his hands wears a charm with which few others can invest it. As his works on universal history are the last of a grandly spent life, so they are the most brilliant and the most valuable to the age and to posterity. His "Universal History" is a gathering up of the threads and the twisting of them all into the vast cable of the present—if we can be pardoned a very homely simile. In these volumes he details the great events, causes and factors that produced the great results of civilization, but only to a limited extent indulges in the details themselves. We have here the fact of development, the stimulants of it, the causes for it, but there is nothing wasted in analysis of the details of these causes, for the eminent author proceeds upon the assumption that with these the reader has already familiarized himself. As he himself says in such a work the eye must be kept upon the "Universal" and not degenerate into mere speculation. But the examination of national histories is absolutely necessary, as "the history of each separate nation throws light on the history of humanity at large; but there is a general historical life, which moves progressively from one nation, or group of nations, to another. We have therefore to investigate and understand not only the universal life of mankind, but the peculiarities of, at any rate, the more prominent nations." This volume is but the first installment of a series to follow that embraces the whole scope and aim of Von Ranke in presenting a universal history of the world. He is one of the most marvelous of writers in the management of his text. His arrangement of topics, his grouping of events, his marshaling of proofs, his analytical tracing of the delicate lines of causes in religion, politics, art and industry up to their results, is masterly, and not surpassed by any other. The present volume is one of acute interest, and gives us a clear insight into the development of organized governments out of the germs of communities driven together by sheer necessity, and the processes by which men became clothed with rights each is bound to respect. No one who is a lover of the narrative in style will fail to be delighted with this volume, or hesitate to commend the skill and scholarly grace of the English translator.

"Pre-Historic America," by the Marquis de Nadaillac, is a large volume translated by N. D'Anvers, and edited by W. H. Dall. It is embellished with 219 illustrations, is from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. Very few more interesting works come from any press, and none that are presented in better typographical dress. This volume appeared in Paris nearly three years ago. The antiquarian will find the work of profoundest interest, and the general reader will find it very far from dull. A considerable part of the text is devoted to discoveries of prehistoric remains upon the Pacific coast, and to revelations made in California in regard to the co-existence of man with extinct animals. The work has these divisions: 1. Man and the Mastodon; 2. The Kitchen-Middens and the Caves; 2. The Mound Builders; 4. Pottery, Weapons and Ornaments of the mound builders; 5. The Chief Dwellers and the Inhabitants of the Pueblos; 6. The People of Central America; 7. The Ruins of Central America; 8. Peru; 9. The Men of America; 10. The Origin of Man in America. An appendix is devoted to the most recent discoveries in California. The author holds adversely to the theory of a lost race on this continent, and supports the doctrine that the Indians of to-day are the direct descendents of mound builders. He places the mound builders and cave dwellers as contemporaneous, the latter being the ancestors of the Zunis, and contemporary classes of aborigines. In short he holds for the doctrine of unity of race, and that physically the men of the primeval old world and primeval new world were alike in all essentials. But he does not claim to have absolutely demonstrated any theory. He does not regard his present conclusions as final, saying: "The state of archæology is such, that however great the importance of the facts created by it, we cannot regard our present conclusions from them as final. Nothing has been more injurious to science than the ephemeral popularity of hypotheses which the revelations of a day have sometimes overturned. As was lately said by Virchow, 'When we know as little as we do yet, it behooves us to be modest in our theories.'"

"Kentucky; a Pioneer Commonwealth," N. S. Shaler, is a volume of the American Commonwealth series, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and for sale at $1 25 per volume by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento. Professor Shaler (Harv.), is a Kentuckian, than whom no one more competent could have been selected to write this volume of a very popular series. Professor Shaler has a calm logical mind, and that admirable trait possessed by but so few, of writing in the judicial attitude. His style, without being ornate, is nevertheless finished. He had a most difficult subject to handle when he came to that historic section of time that embraces the great Rebellion, since he is a native Kentuckian, but a Unionist by conviction. The reader of this admirable volume will realize very early with what perfect coolness and impartiality Professor Shaler has handled the subject. His concluding chapter, "The New Commonwealth," is one of exceeding interest, as it presents Kentucky as she is and as she promises. He shows that 'while Kentucky is lagging behind in mere physical growth as compared with the other States, there is a rationality in the motive that leads to this slow going."

"Miss Tommy" is an exceedingly simple story by Miss Mulock—one that indeed goes to the extreme of simplicity, and almost touches the plane of the commonplace in the absence of attractive scenes and dramatic situations. But the story is a tale of the loves of four people, two young, two advanced in years, and it touches the heart and arouses the sympathies despite the purposefulness of the non-dramatic style of the book. There is a hero in the story and it is Miss Tommy. She is of the stuff of which heroic women are made, and who are heroes of the highest when once developed. The character-drawing in this volume is exquisite art and as clear cut and finely chiseled as anything this accomplished writer has ever done. Press of Harper & Bros., New York, for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

"The Shadow of John Wallace" is a novel by L. Clarkson. Press of White, Stokes & Allen, New York. For sale by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, at $1. A fairly interesting tale, with some very pretty pen pictures. But it certainly is not level with the ability of the author. It is generally graceful, though in places heavy, and the diction is unexceptionable. But it lacks color, vigor and romantic interest. The theory or scheme of the story demands that it be dramatic; the mystery must be mysterious and full of that interest that stirs curiosity to the very bottom, which this story, though promising to do, does not.

"Poems by Mary Hunt McCaleb," is a neat octavo from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. There is merit in the volume, but one must labor to find it in a mass of frothings. The "poetess" has a ready pen and a perfectly obedient fancy, but evidently she writes too much—certainly she writes of too much. But while her facility is immeasurable, there is beneath the lines of no little that she writes evidence of poetic powers, though very clearly they need the culture of patience and study, and the sharp discipline of thought.

MAGAZINES, ETC.

The "Musical Herald" (published at Boston, Mass.), has in its January issue another interesting article upon "Instruments of Percussion;" an article upon "The Art of Piano Tuning;" "A Letter from Leipzig," etc. Pieces of music presented are: "Come Unto Me," a short anthem, in F, by W. F. Sherwin; "A Sacred Solo," by R. Heard; "My God, I Love Thee;" and an instrumental piece, "God Save the King," by Samuel Wesley.

The publishers of "The Wide Awake" (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston,) have adopted the style of giving names of writers in autograph at head of articles. The January number presents many interesting stories, etc., among which are "Snowy Peter," by Susan Coolridge; "Light on the Hills," by Edward Abbott; "Lady Barberry's Ambition," by Francis H. Thorp; "Child Life in Venice," by Annie Sawyer Downs, etc.

Leading articles in "Leslie's Sunday Magazine" for February are: "The Bi-Centennial of Handel;" "Knight-Errantry in Mexico;" "An English Boy's Tramp," by the late Lady Blanche Murphy;" "A Missionary's Letter to Youngsters at Home," by Rev. J. Hannington, Bishop of Equatorial Africa—an illustrated and very interesting account of his travels and experiences on the Dark Continent.

The "Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1885," a hand-book of interesting and valuable information on matters relating to the Hawaiian Islands, has been received from its publisher, Thomas G. Thrum, Honolulu, H. I. It is an easy cyclopedia of data concerning our neighboring kingdom of the Pacific, and highly companionable for the tourist.

"Macmillan's Magazine," for January, contains these papers: "The Highland Crofters in Canada;" "M. Taine on the French Revolution;" "The Redistribution Bill;" "The Great Baxtairs Scandal;" "The Oil and Gas Wells of Pennsylvania;" "A Millionaire's Cousin. Part I. Chapters I.—III." Macmillan & Co., New York.

The Ladies' Magazine—"The Floral Cabinet," published at 22 Vesey street—has a very finely illustrated number for January. Interesting subjects considered are: "Cross Fertilization," "Rock Roses," "Tea and Coffee Lore," "Mushroom Culture," etc.

Francois DelSarte, in "The Voice" (published at Albany, N. Y.), gives his opinion in regard to the indicative signs in written music, etc., in January number, and Dr. Henry W. Giles, of Oberlin, has an article on "Voice Culture."

R. Monsill, the writer on planetary meteorology, has published an almanac based upon his special views for forecasting the weather, and setting forth his new system of science. Address Rock Island, Ill.

From Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have received of the Harper's Franklin Square Library Series, a novel, by F. Boyle, entitled "A Good Hater," and Part 20 of Stormonth's English Dictionary.

PRESS NOTES.

The *Courier-Item*, of Santa Cruz, issued for its holiday number a magnificent illustrated paper of 24 pages. It presented numerous statistical and instructive articles on Santa Cruz county and California, and in point of literary and typographical work was a success highly complimentary to its editor and publisher.

The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* is issuing a series of semi-monthly World's Fair editions, devoted largely to the resources and general interests of California.

The *Press and Horticulturist* (Riverside, Cal.) issued on the 10th inst. a splendid eight-page number of that very excellent paper, in which was contained a fine description of the fruit lands, resources, opportunities, etc., found in the southern part of the State. Much of the matter contained in it will be issued in pamphlet form by the San Bernardino *Times*, for circulation as an immigration document.

WRIGHT LEROY HANGED.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER OF NICHOLAS SKERRETT.

Appeals for Mercy—The Catholic Faith Embraced—Neck Broken.

[San Francisco Bulletin, January 16th.]

Wright Leroy, sentenced to be hanged to-day by the neck until dead, passed a restless night. Up to about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon he had maintained a cheerful bearing, stating his confidence of the favorable result of his counsel's intercession with Governor Stoneman. When the news of the dispatch, published in the *Bulletin* yesterday, announcing as vain all further hope, was told to him, he was greatly affected. When Mrs. Richter, a kind lady who had lately been ministering to his wants, spoke the sad tidings to him, his cheeks blanched, and dropping into a chair, he sat as in a dream for nearly a half hour.

APPEALING FOR MERCY.

After recovering somewhat from the shock, he went to the table in his cell and wrote a very pathetic telegraphic appeal to Governor Stoneman to commute his sentence to life imprisonment, or to at least grant him time to make manifest his innocence. The appeal was well worded; the strong points put forth in it were that he was innocent, that he had been convicted upon circumstantial evidence, and that it would not be an injustice to any one to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. "As I expect to meet my Maker, I am innocent of this crime," was one of the sentences. It was sent about 4 o'clock, and after it had been dispatched to the telegraph office the prisoner appeared more cheerful.

The Catholic priests and the jailers were with Leroy when the answer came, about 10 o'clock in the evening. The condemned man tore open the envelope hurriedly. The dispatch read:

> SACRAMENTO, January 15th.
>
> *Wright Leroy, San Francisco:* I cannot and shall not interfere in your case, and may God have mercy on your soul.
>
> GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor.

The priests questioned him concerning the missive, but he said nothing, and again submitted himself to their consoling counsel.

About midnight the Sheriff's attorney, Charles Ackerman, spent half an hour with the condemned man, and at his request Mr. Ackerman sent the following dispatch to Governor Stoneman:

> I implore you as Chief Executive to avert the committal of a judicial murder. My letter alludes to a witness lately returned here. I can prove by him a clear alibi, showing I could not have killed Skerrett on the 13th of August, 1883. I reiterate my entire innocence. May God give you firmness to grant me a respite of but five days to prove an alibi. The witness is a credible man. Do not turn a deaf ear to this, my dying appeal. WRIGHT LEROY.

ANOTHER EFFORT FOR RESPITE.

Early this morning N. S. Wirt, one of Leroy's attorneys, telegraphed to a friend in Sacramento to make one more appeal to the Governor, asking for a respite for a few days, as Leroy expected two witnesses to arrive Monday from Mexico who could positively prove an alibi. At about 10 o'clock Mr. Wirt received a dispatch from his friend, saying, "I am doing all in my power to get a few days." As Mr. Wirt's friend was a personal friend of Governor Stoneman, he expressed some hopes that the request would be granted.

Quite early this morning Leroy wrote and sent the following dispatch:

> *His Excellency, George Stoneman, Governor of California:* The State of California cannot gain by my death. The laws of the State will be more than vindicated if I live. Your Excellency can lose nothing in this life or that to come by coming to my rescue. God help you to listen to reason and not be influenced by a theory not founded in truth. I can prove a clear alibi. God help you to listen to reason.
>
> WRIGHT LEROY.

Governor Stoneman did not reply to the telegrams sent to him this morning.

LEROY EMBRACES THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

As early as 8 o'clock this morning a large crowd began to accumulate in the vicinity of the County Jail, and gradually increased until, as the hour of execution approached, the sidewalks and streets for several blocks around the jail were densely thronged with men, women and children, staring blankly at the frowning edifice wherein Leroy was to pay the penalty of his crime with his life.

All the visitors, with the exception of newspaper reporters, were denied admission until 11:30 o'clock, at which time about 500 people were crushed into the narrow court and corridors of the jail.

At about 10 o'clock Leroy expressed a desire to see a priest, and immediately Father Connolly was sent for, to whom Leroy stated that he wanted to die in the Catholic faith. The priest remained with him until the last.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

At 12:25 Sheriff Hopkins and Deputies Driscoll and Rodgers entered the cell, and Driscoll proceeded to read the death warrant, Leroy listening to it attentively, but without a word. At 12:28 the cell-door swung open, and the condemned man, accompanied by the priest and several jail officials, mounted the scaffold, looking very pale, but with a steady step. As the straps and noose were being adjusted, Leroy listened attentively to the prayer of the priest, and, kissing the crucifix, closed his eyes as the black cap was drawn over his face.

LEROY'S DEATH INSTANT.

Everything being complete, the word was given and at 12:31 the trap was sprung. Death was instantaneous. The body was allowed to hang for fifteen minutes, after which it was lowered and placed in a coffin. Dr. Blach examined it, and said that the neck had been broken, thus causing death almost instantly.

Leroy this morning expressed a wish that his body should be placed in the care of the priests who attended him and not sent to the Morgue. The Coroner, receiving a certificate of death from the City Physician, complied with Leroy's request.

THE CONDEMNED MAN'S CRIME.

The crime for which Leroy was condemned, horrible and dastardly as it was, is familiar to nearly all readers. It was committed, as supposed, on Tuesday, the 14th of August, 1883. On the Friday following the festering mortal remains of poor old Nicholas Skerrett, an aged and respected merchant, were found locked in a closet in the third story of one of his own houses, No. 1129 Ellis street. He was an Englishman by birth, and a bachelor. For many years up to 1870, he kept a dry goods store on Montgomery street. He lived in apartments on Bush street, corner of Dupont. He had been missed since the Monday before, and foul play being suspected the matter was reported to the police. Many detectives were set at work, chief among them being Captain Lees and Robert Honan. Friends told of Skerrett having gone about with some strange men, and among these Leroy was described. He was shadowed, and on Wednesday captured at the house of Donald McLea, on Folsom street. The body was discovered afterward. The case was remarkable, from the fact that Skerrett's disappearance was known and remarked two days before the authorities knew of the commission of the crime.

LEROY KNOWN TO THE POLICE.

Leroy was known to the police by the aliases of La Rue, Haynes and Amos Woodward. He had served a term in San Quentin for forgery. He told conflicting stories of his dealings with Skerrett. The theory was that he knew the old man to be wealthy, and, going to the house named with him, made certain demands of him, which being refused, he deliberately clutched the helpless old merchant by the throat and choked him to death. Leroy ridiculed this theory, protesting his innocence, asserting that the deceased was one of his best friends, and laid the crime to some strangers. The evidence collected against him was very strong. It was all circumstantial. Friends testified to having seen Skerrett and Leroy much together, and Dollar and McDonald, two young men with questionable reputations, arrested later, told what they had done in a minor way to aid in an evident plot of Leroy to rob Skerrett, though murder was not then proposed. A number of Skerrett's things were found in Leroy's room, on Market street, as well as a quantity of chloride of lime, presumably purchased for disinfecting purposes.

THE CASE IN COURT.

September 8th the District Attorney filed an information, charging Wright Leroy with the murder of Skerrett. The case was consigned to Department Twelve, Superior Court, Judge Robert Ferral presiding, for trial. On the 15th the defendant was arraigned and answered to the name of William Leroy. John D. Whaley appeared as counsel. On the 22d he pleaded not guilty. October 1st Leroy said his real name was Wright Leroy, and his trial was then began, a motion to set aside the information having previously been denied. On the ninth day of the trial the defendant was found guilty of murder in the first degree. On October 20th motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment were both denied, and the defendant was sentenced to be hanged on November 1st. Notice of appeal was given, and on February 13, 1884, the transcript on appeal was forwarded to the Supreme Court. On October 21st last, the remittitur of the Supreme Court was received affirming the judgment of the lower Court. October 30th Judge Ferral again sentenced Leroy to be hanged on the 10th of last December. Governor Stoneman granted a respite until the 2d inst., and again until to-day. When before the Supreme Court, and again in the lower Court before being sentenced for the second time by Judge Ferral, Leroy pleaded his case earnestly and with a degree of eloquence such as might be expected from a man under such conditions pleading for his life.

A PEN PICTURE OF LEROY.

Leroy was an excellent speaker. His legal training, for he was once a practicing attorney in Michigan, had developed this talent. He spoke easily, with some gestures, using fair English and quoting scraps of legal Latin occasionally. Once, before the Supreme Court, tears flowed down his cheeks, his voice faltered and broke—making his appeal more affecting than that of any paid counsel possibly could have been. But the hight judicial tribunal was inexorable and decided that the law must take its course. Leroy had a very repulsive face. His head was well-formed, with curling hair, but somewhat bald on top. His eyes were the distinctive feature—small, of dull blue, under heavy eyebrows with a cunning expression, that one could not bear without an involuntary shudder. The nose was fairly prominent, and the lips and mouth had a coarse, brutal look. He formerly wore a scraggly beard, but since his confinement he has shaved all but his upper lip, where a stubby, stiff, brown-and-gray mustache was allowed to grow. He was about 55 years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches in hight, and weighed about 180 pounds. His early home was in Michigan, where members of his family now reside.

WRIGHT LEROY.

His Last Appeals to Governor Stoneman for Mercy.

Wright LeRoy, who was executed in San Francisco yesterday for the murder of Nicholas Skerrett in San Francisco on the 13th of August last, a full account of which appears in the telegraphic columns, through his attorneys, and personally, made strong appeals to Governor Stoneman for a commutation of sentence. The following communications are on file in the Governor's office:

> SAN FRANCISCO, January 13, 1885.
>
> *Hon. George Stoneman, Governor of California:* I will address your Excellency one more brief communication. I am now condemned to die for a crime I did not commit. I have not expected that the unjust sentence which I am under would be carried into execution, because I know it is unjust. I am not ready for the hour of death. If I were guilty of this crime I would have expected to die for it, and would have spent all my time in preparing for death. My mind has been and is only intent to vindicate myself against this most unnatural and unfounded charge. It is unjust as to myself, because I am not guilty; it is unjust to my aged and honored mother, as it brands her with an unmerited disgrace; it is unjust as to my brothers and sisters and numerous relations in the Eastern States, all of whom must suffer the disgrace connected with such an ignominious death. I know your Excellency will not dismiss this most serious matter without the most serious consideration. Let justice be done, but the evidence against me is the history of a course of conduct that I would not have pursued if I had committed the crime charged against me. If the man I. W. Lees had treated me in the spirit of candor, humanity and fairness, his testimony would have been of a very different character from what it was. I was confronted by conditions and emergencies most sudden and appalling—enough to overwhelm a more powerful constitution than I possess. I did not intend when I was arrested to say anything to any one but counsel, but the unjust, illegal and badgering course pursued towards me betrayed me into resenting the injustice. Counsel was denied me illegally, and when I most stood in need of it, and the trial accorded me was not a fair one, and I ask of your Excellency, as an act of justice and right, to grant the commutation I ask, and I ask it full of confidence that it will receive it at the hands of your Excellency. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
>
> WRIGHT LEROY.

> SAN FRANCISCO, January 15, 1885.
>
> *Hon. George Stoneman, Sacramento, Cal.*—DEAR GOVERNOR: If our respective places were changed I would spare your life. Knowing what I do, it would surely be an act of justice and right. Putting myself in the place of your Excellency, by saving life in this case I would but give the benefit of reasonable doubt. By having my life spared I can cause those reasonable doubts to grow stronger and stronger. I am not guilty, and I am confident that thousands in this community do not believe me guilty, and the evidence of a number of witnesses for the defense has not been heard. I shall proceed to let the public see what it is if my life be spared. Judge Darwin reasons on the evidence as it stands. The evidence as it stands is, in a number of vital particulars, grossly misleading and unjust to me; and, as I have not had the opportunity to make the defense in Court that I expected, I think in justice I should not be forever barred by such an untimely, and—as I know—unjust death. One important witness is in Mexico; another has but lately returned here; three are now in remote parts of this State. Dear Governor Stoneman! Commute that sentence, and God in heaven will approve the act. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WRIGHT LEROY.

The following was received by telegraph:

> SAN FRANCISCO, January 15th.
>
> *Governor G. Stoneman, Sacramento:* Have written you this P. M. In God's name, and in the name of justice and mercy, why don't you spare my life? A God of justice, I know, will approve the act. No harm can come of it, and good will be accomplished thereby. Am not guilty, Heaven knows. My life should not be cut off thus, and the simple consent of your Excellency will save the wrong. If your Excellency has refused, it is not too late for you to change it. The wisest and best men on earth have erred, and have seen the error and corrected it. Am sure your Excellency will err if I die. Let me live, and no wrong will be done either to human or divine laws. My prayer to the Most High is that your heart will be moved.
>
> WRIGHT LEROY.

The Governor replied as follows: "I cannot and shall not interfere in your case. May God have mercy on your soul."

> SAN FRANCISCO, January 16th—8:11 A. M.
>
> *His Excellency, George Stoneman, Governor of California:* I implore you, as Chief Executive, to avert the commission of a judicial murder. My letter alludes to a witness lately returned here. I can prove by him a clear alibi, showing I could not have killed Skerrett on the 13th of August, 1883. I reiterate my entire innocence. May God give you firmness to grant me a respite of but five days to prove alibi. Witness is a credible man. Do not turn a deaf ear to this, my dying appeal.
>
> WRIGHT LEROY.

> SAN FRANCISCO, January 16th—8:30 A. M.
>
> *His Excellency, George Stoneman, Governor of California:* The State cannot gain by my death. The laws of the State will be more than vindicated if I live. Your Excellency can lose nothing in this life, or that to come, by coming to my rescue. God help you to listen to reason and not to be influenced by a theory not founded in truth. I can prove a clear alibi. God help you to listen to reason. W. LEROY.

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.................JANUARY 17, 1885

WEATHER REPORT.

All Observations Taken on the 75th Meridian (Eastern) Time.

SIGNAL OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, SACRAMENTO, January 16 1885.

11 P. M. (Eastern time), 75th meridian; 8 P. M. (Pacific time), 120th meridian.

Place observation.	Barom. Hight	Barom. Change in 8 hours	Ther. Exposed	Ther. Change in 24 hour	Direction wind and velocity	Rain 24 hours	Weather
Tatoosh	29.82	......	36	0	E. 20	.32	Lt rain
Olympia	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Portland	30.06	—.05	29	—3	E.	.04	Thr'ng
Ft Canby	29.89	—.04	38	+1	E. 23	.07	Lt rain
Roseburg	29.44	—.04	47	+6	S.	.16	Lt rain
Mendocn	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Red Bluff	30.30	+.05	46	—2	N. W.	......	Cloudy
Sacmnto	30.28	+.03	52	+4	S.	......	Cloudy
S. Fran	30.28	+.04	52	+2	W.	......	Cloudy
L. Angels	30.25	—.02	51	+3	N. W.	......	Clear
S. Diego	30.20	+.01	51	0	N. W.	......	Clear

Maximum temperature, 54.7; minimum, 42.7.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Tivoli—To-night, "Kentuck."
Bracelet found.

Auction.

Bell & Co.—10 A. M. to-day.

Business Advertisements.

Farms for Sale—Strobel.
Guardian's sale of real estate.
Statement of California State Bank.
Ideal Saloon—E. T. Naghel.
Just Out—Eureka Hams.
A card from Weinstock & Lubin.
Red House—Boots and shoes.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

"SMILING PETER."—Some graceless fellow has caused an Eastern sporting paper to print the following story about a genial and well-meaning habitue of our California tracks, and who at one time resided in Sacramento: "Peter Brandow is a man well known to the horsemen, and is a good deal of a character over there, besides he was one of the original forty-niners. He was, in the days gone by, an honest fisherman by profession, and in that way made quite a little money. One day it dawned upon Peter that he was originally intended for a trotting-horse driver, so he hustled around, sold his fishing outfit for cash, and began hunting for something to do up the boys. He couldn't get a trotter to suit him, so he bargained with a man for a pacer, that showed a pretty fair clip, and left the horse to be sent to him. When he arrived at Peter's stable he was a pacer, sure enough, but it wasn't the horse he had bought. That did not make any difference, as he showed some speed and acted well. Peter named him Swindle, and started out with him. As a money-making scheme the horse was a failure, but Peter didn't mind that, as about all he cared for was a chance to ride in a sulky and be around with the gang. Finally he picked up a trotter or two that went along a little better, and with these he was fortunate enough to get a place once in a while. When Doble and Hickok went out there on their first trip Peter got a chance to drive in a local race against these two noted pilots from the East, and he was in the highest glory. After a pretty hard tussle he beat them both, consequently he was tickled nearly to death. As he came off the track with the air of a conqueror and the broadest kind of a grin on his face he called out to a friend: "I'm happy, and ready to die. I've beat the right and left bowers."

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday J. Blackwell was tried by jury on a charge of petit larceny, in stealing property from a room in the Orleans building, and found guilty. He will be sentenced to-day......Cora Brown, alias Crowley, charged with grand larceny, was discharged......Sam Fisher and Marks Gollink, previously convicted of disturbing the peace, were fined $5 each......Leonard Madden and James Evans, who were on the previous day convicted of vagrancy, were sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail......The case of John McCarty, for mayhem, was set for examination to-day......The case of Annie Stolze, for battery upon her husband, was dismissed...... W. A. Durley, for having been drunk, was directed to pay $5......James Coleman, who created a disturbance at Fourth and K streets Thursday evening, and made the weather very warm for three officers who were engaged in arresting him, was convicted and sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail......Ah Hing, charged with burglarizing another Chinamen's premises, was held to answer, bail fixed at $1,000.

CASE DISMISSED.—Suit was commenced in San Francisco several months ago by Mary A. Tew, through her guardian ad litem — Thomas, against Oliver Saunders, a wealthy farmer living on the Cosumnes river, in this county, for damages for seduction. A change of venue was subsequently granted, and the case transferred to Sacramento county. Yesterday when it came up in Department Two of the Superior Court, it became evident that Miss Tew and her father would not testify that the defendant was guilty as charged, and in consequence, through her guardian, desired a continuance in order that a certain absent witness might be procured. Judge McFarland refused to grant it. Plaintiff then refused to go on with the case, and the Court thereupon ordered it dismissed.

LOOKING FOR MORE.—The RECORD-UNION recently mentioned the fact that Mrs. Millie Graham, of this city, while eating an orange, found in its center a little orange, perfectly formed. The Woodland *Democrat* says, referring to this fact: "The above item, from a Sacramento exchange, is certainly a curiosity, but Woodland does not intend to give up everything without at least a struggle. In the orchard of J. D. Stephens there is an orange tree breaking down with this beautiful golden fruit, and a day or two since the owner found a fac simile of the orange above described. Mr. Stephens now threatens to beat Mrs. Graham in numbers at least, if he has to eat every orange on the tree in order to find another 'queer find.'"

WHO SHE WAS.—Jessie Graham, the woman whom no one seemed to know, who died at the County Hospital three hours after her admission there Thursday morning, was inquired after yesterday at the undertaker's by quite a number of men and women, who expressed regret that they had not known she was sick, as they would have assisted her. She is reported to have led a fast life, and at one time was considerably sought after by people equally fast; but as she advanced in age and became less attractive, the old, old story was enacted over again—her lovers left her, her female companions ignored her, and at the age of 36 she died wretchedly. A post mortem examination showed that she died from disease of the heart and kidneys.

THE TIVOLI.—The sensational drama, "Kentuck," runs well, and Mr. Stetson and Miss Ingham are the recipients of much commendation. This afternoon the play will be repeated for a matinee performance. It will be given again to-night, and will be presented to-morrow night for the last time.

DIED IN THE EAST.—Cyrus T. Wheeler, of the well-known firm of Booth & Co., received the painful intelligence from the East yesterday of the death of his youngest sister. This makes three deaths in Mr. Wheeler's family within six months—his father and two sisters.

POSTOFFICE EXCHANGE, No. 325 K street, near the Postoffice, of which Elias Gruhler and George Bernhard are proprietors, will have a grand opening to-night. A fine lunch, and the best of wines, liquors and cigars will be served. The entire saloon, including the front, has been remodeled and handsomely finished. All are invited to be on hand to-night. *

FISH IN MARKET TO-DAY.—Turbot, mountain trout, skate, spring salmon, perch, codfish, tomcod, smelt, flounders, sole, rockcod, herring, catfish, mussels, clams, shrimps, lobsters, crabs, Eastern canned and shell oysters. All of the above varieties can be had at our fish stall. D. DeBernardi & Co. *

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THEY ASK FOR NATIONAL AND STATE AID.

The Necessity for Quarantine, Vaccination, etc., Discussed at Length.

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held in this city Thursday evening. Present, Dr. Orme, President, and Drs. Crowder, Cluness, Briceland, Cole, Simpson and Tyrrell, members, and by invitation Governor Stoneman, Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, Dr. W. B. May, Dr. A. W. Saxe and E. W. Maslin.

Drs. Cole and Simpson presented their commissions, and took their seats as members of the Board.

The subject of quarantine in the Bay of San Francisco, and the necessity for legislation to the furtherance of that end, was then discussed. Dr. Simpson gave a synopsis of the endeavors made from time to time to obtain a quarantine in San Francisco bay, and among other statements said that probably the sum of $600,000 would be appropriated by Congress for sanitary purposes, and that by well directed and persistent efforts a portion of that sum might be obtained by this Board for use at San Francisco.

Dr. Cole thought that the necessity for quarantine should be first discussed.

Dr. Orme replied that at former meetings of the Board that matter had been fully considered and the necessity of quarantine determined upon.

Governor Stoneman gave a short history of the measures introduced into the last Legislature by his direction, both for a hospital for the insane and for efficient quarantine, and their failure through the apathy or indifference of those to whom the measures were intrusted. The Governor spoke very favorably of Angel Island as a suitable place for quarantine purposes.

Dr. R. B. Cole, in expressing his opinion upon the subject, thought that upon proper representation the United States Government would set apart sufficient land from its reserves to subserve the purpose of quarantine in San Francisco Bay, and that this Legislature should be asked for an appropriation for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings. This appropriation should not only be large enough to erect these buildings, but of sufficient amount to quarantine the whole State, if at any time such action became necessary. He therefore moved that a committee of three be appointed who shall take such bills as have been presented to the Legislature upon the subject of State quarantine, and draft from them and engraft upon them such measures as will accomplish the desired result.

Dr. Simpson was of the opinion that the better way to obtain the means of carrying out the desire of the Board would be to get the sum required put into the general appropriation bill, and draft a bill after the design of the quarantine bill of New York, which was most carefully drawn, and present it to the Legislature. He also thought it most important that the subject be urged upon Congress, as it is through it alone that land can be procured for the purpose named, and in furtherance of this object thought that a member of the Board should be sent upon a special mission to Washington to confer with the authorities, and impress our representatives with the urgent necessity that exists for prompt action in the premises.

The Secretary was then instructed to read the report of the Commission, ordered by President Hayes, consisting of Colonel Charles Sutherland, Surgeon United States Army; John Van Sant, U. S. N. H. S.; G. W. Woods, Surgeon United States Navy, to investigate the existing quarantine regulation of the port of San Francisco, and also to consider the recommendation for a suitable site for the establishment of a national quarantine station, should it be deemed necessary. At the close of the reading of the report, Dr. Briceland made a few remarks upon the subject, and took occasion to recapitulate and eulogize the work of the late Secretary of the Board, Dr. Hatch, in the pursuance of the question of quarantine, but assured the Board that they would find it no easy matter to convince legislators of the necessity of protection from disease. When in the Legislature himself, he succeeded in getting plenty of promises of help, but, when the time for action came, opinion changed, and they thought it was time enough to arrest disease when it came upon them. He, however, congratulated the Board in having as a friend such an efficient co-laborer in the field of science as Senator Saxe of Santa Clara, whom he was happy to see present. He was one who appreciated the necessities of effective guards against disease, and with his aid the Board might perhaps hope to gain those concessions to science and good government which had hitherto been denied. He asked Dr. Saxe to express his views upon the question of quarantine, saying he believed that we are threatened with a severe epidemic disease in the coming summer, and that now is the time to prepare for it.

Dr. Saxe, in response, briefly expressed his views, assuring the Board of his earnest sympathy in all matters appertaining to the health of the State. The matter of quarantine is attracting the attention of the whole country, and suggested that a bill be presented, providing that all lepers imported into the State should within six months of their discovery be returned to the place from which they came at the expense of the State. Provision should be made, he thought, not only for local quarantine, but means should also be taken to arrest disease upon the borders of the State, or wherever else within its boundary it may appear. For his own part he was willing to co-operate with the Board, and introduce and urge any bill upon these subjects which they desired.

Governor Stoneman, after some remarks upon the subject of quarantine, favored the Board with an extract from his coming message to the Legislature, which strongly urges the necessity of protecting this coast from infection from foreign nations and adjoining Territories, and recommended an appropriation for that purpose.

Dr. Coles' motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chair appointed as such committee Drs. Cole, Simpson and Cluness.

Dr. H. C. Crowder moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the local Board of Health of San Francisco upon the general quarantine bill, and invite their co-operation in aiding its passage and carrying out its provisions.

It was also suggested by Governor Stoneman that the support of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and other similar organizations be enlisted in the furtherance of the perfection and passage of such bill or bills. Passed unanimously.

Dr. Crowder then moved that the committee already named to prepare the bill be the committee to interview and secure the co-operation of the San Francisco Board of Health and the other organizations referred to. Carried unanimously.

Dr. W. B. May, Assemblyman from San Francisco, said he was very much interested in the matter of quarantine, and was pleased to say that he would gladly co-operate with the Board in any legislative action they might deem best for the safety of the State.

Dr. R. B. Cole moved that the locality named by the commission ordered by President Hayes, viz: the cove to the north of Peninsula Point, in Raccoon Straits, be the preference of this Board. Carried.

Dr. Simpson moved that it is the sense of this Board that an appropriation of not less than $50,000 be made for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of disease in our midst, by the erection of suitable quarantine buildings, the establishment of efficient quarantine where needed, and any other measures necessary for the maintenance of public health and the due efficiency of the State Board of Health. Carried unanimously.

On motion, the Secretary—Dr. G. G. Tyrrell—was instructed to confer with the Hon. E. W. Maslin upon the amendment of the law relating to births, deaths and marriages, whereby it may be made efficient and answer the purpose for which it was designed.

The Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, Secretary to the University of California, proposed that if they succeeded in having a State analyst appointed, or one to whom the chemical examination of adulterated food or drugs or the mineral waters of the State be referred for analysis, that the chemist of the University would undertake that duty, under the instruction from the State Board of Health.

The members of the Board agreed upon the necessity of such an officer, and thanked Mr. Bonte for the suggestion offered.

A bill will also be drawn making vaccination compulsory upon all children before entering the public schools.

Local Military.

During the past two years there has been a marked interest taken in local military affairs. The First Artillery Regiment, by the exertion of the officers in command, has built up the companies, erected a splendid headquarters, and to-day the regiment will compare favorably with any other in the State, and stands at the head in quarters and accommodations. Company E, Captain Weinstock, has lately fitted up its room in Armory Hall in a style that is the admiration of all. The papering, frescoing, etc., is a credit to the workmen. Unlike the other companies, they do not have individual lockers, but their uniforms are protected by a neat curtain. The hall is well supplied with chairs, and lighted by two beautiful glass chandeliers, presented by a well-known business house in this city. The dress uniform of this company will consist of an officer's fatigue cap, a fatigue coat and regulation style of pants, white belts and gloves. For drill purposes and company parades it is thought that a jaunty polo cap will be adopted. The meetings of this company, which are held Monday evenings, commence at 7:30. The time until 8 o'clock is devoted to the transaction of the company's business, after which about half an hour is taken up in a recitation of tactics, which is found to be an admirable exercise for all the members. It is an incentive to private study, and has a tendency to make the men strive to become more thoroughly informed on technical military points. Before forming the company for drill, absentees of previous meetings are called upon to offer excuses, and the fines laid down by the by-laws are rigidly enforced—only those who have legal excuses are exempted from fines. The commander nor the company has any discretion in the matter. The roll is called when the company is in line, after which those desiring to be excused from the drill are allowed to retire, if the excuse offered is deemed sufficient. Only those who answer roll-call are marked present.

The company is still drilling without arms, it being the judgment of the commander that the company should become thoroughly familiar with duties other than the manual of arms before the handling of muskets. The zeal, enthusiasm, and interest manifested by the members is gratifying to the officers. The attendance at all the meetings has been large, and the desire to drill almost irrepressible. It having been asserted that the regiment would be ordered out on Washington's Birthday, the company has decided to make that the occasion of its first public appearance. From now until that time there will be two drills a week, at which the usual large attendance will, no doubt, be present. According to military law, commanders of companies can appoint the non-commissioned officers. On the last meeting in this month an examination in tactics will take place, which will be open to all the members of the company. All members who, upon examination score 50 per cent. and over, will on the following meeting night take charge of squads and drill them. Those while in such command who make a record of 50, or over, will be declared the exclusive candidates, from among whom the company shall elect to fill the existing vacancies. As the positions of the First Sergeant and First Corporal are among the vacancies, there is great interest manifested, and many of the members are struggling very hard. Wm. Lovell, First Lieutenant of the company, having left the city some time since, and as it is supposed not to return, there no doubt will be an election ordered soon to fill that vacancy. Company E has seventy-three names enrolled among its active members, and but few more can expect to get into its ranks.

Those who may be asked to join may feel themselves complimented, as it is only a matter of a very short time when applications will have to go on file and wait their turn. During the month of December the following named prominent citizens made application, and were unanimously elected life members, thereby giving the company a moral support, such as no other company has had in the recent past: Col. Ed. R. Hamilton, W. P. Coleman, Judge W. H. Beatty, Judge W. C. Van Fleet, Grove L. Johnson, George E. Bates, J. R. Watson, Mayor John Q. Brown, Joseph Steffens, General L. Tozer, N. D. Rideout, A. Abbott, Frank Waterhouse, Major C. H. Hubbard, John Bruner, Frank Miller, Superintendent J. B. Wright, James I. Felter, C. W. Clark, D. Lubin, John McNeill, D. Lindley, A. S. Hopkins, Dr. G. L. Simmons.

WOMEN AS JURORS.—Judge Green pays the women jurors of Washington Territory this compliment: "I have now held twelve terms in which women have served as grand and petit jurors, and it is certainly a fact beyond dispute that no other twelve terms so salutary for restraint of crime have ever been held in the Territory." It might be a healthful thing to put women upon juries in Sacramento. It is believed they would not at least find a defendant "not guilty" when the violation of law charged was openly confessed by the person on trial. The courteous demeanor of women would keep them from thus telling the defendant that he lied when he was honest enough to make a confession.

COCKING MAIN AT CHICO.—A number of Sacramento sportsmen went up to Chico yesterday to attend a cocking main to take place there this evening between Sacramento and Chico birds. There are to be eight battles, for a stake of $250 a side, besides the money bet on each fight. A large number of fine game birds were taken up yesterday afternoon, and their crowing in the express car attracted the attention of nearly everybody in the depot. In case the Sacramentans are defeated in this match, a well-known sporting man, who raises a superior strain of this breed of birds, has authorized the making of another match for $250 on the main, and $50 on each battle.

AUCTION SALE.—Bell & Co. will sell at auction, 10 A. M. to-day, at their salesroom, to close out the entire stock, an elegant parlor set of eight pieces, including a marble-top center table; fine solid walnut bedroom set, with marble-top bureau and plate-glass mirror, costing $150; Brussels and ingrain carpets, tables, chairs, lounges, and household goods generally. Also, a copper boiler, with a capacity of 40 gallons; a grocer's coffee crusher; a fine wall tent, etc.

A POWERFUL REMEDY.—While so many deceptive decoctions are advertised as remedies, there is occasionally some article brought on the market, which is bona fide what it purports to be. One of the latter class is Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron, manufactured by Tuthill, Cox & Co., at 537 Clay street. The three components of this remedy form the tonic for the blood, food for the brain, strengthens the nerves, and forms a nutritive and invigorator of the entire system. Well-known chemists and medical men attest the value of the preparation, and the thousands who have been benefited by it give the best testimony of its worth. All those suffering from ailments of the nerves and heart, headache and loss of strength, should not fail to make daily use of this powerful remedy. *

GREEN PEAS and tomatoes, artichokes, new spuds, Brussels sprouts, with all other vegetables in season. We will also receive to-day a large number of fat poultry, such as turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, all in prime order. D. DeBernardi & Co. *

MOHR & YOERK, the well-known California pork packers, whose place of business is located at Nos. 1026 and 1028 J street, in this city, advertise in to-day's paper a large lot of their celebrated sugar-cured hams ready for the market. *

Do you want a good, reliable piano? Then have no other but the Mathushek. John F. Cooper, 527 J street. *

ATTENTION, LEGISLATORS!—Fine imported cigars, wines and liquors, at the Sacramento Exchange, Seventh st., rear Golden Eagle.*

BRIEF NOTES.

But one carload of immigrants arrived this morning.

The State Prison Directors went up to Folsom yesterday afternoon.

The Sacramento river is down to 21 feet 2 inches above low-water mark.

The Assembly Committee on Public Buildings go down to Berkeley this morning.

The California Fruit Company, of this city, shipped yesterday to Colorado a carload of cabbage.

Late yesterday afternoon a gentleman had his pocket picked at Fourth and K streets, of a fine silver watch.

The Board of City Trustees of Wheatland have just passed a sweeping law for the suppression of gambling.

In Department Two of the Superior Court yesterday Mary A. Mead was granted a divorce from W. H. Mead, with alimony and attorney's fees.

Constable Carroll came over from Stockton yesterday to get Luther Williams, who was arrested here Thursday afternoon for stealing a horse in that city.

In the list of officers of Sacramento Grange, recently installed, the name of George W. Hack, Overseer, was misprinted Hock in the RECORD-UNION.

The Pullman palace car Sonoma, which has been receiving an overhauling and touching up at the shops, was sent down to Oakland yesterday to go into service.

The only arrests made yesterday were those of Catharine Donovan, by officer Farrell, for battery, and John Doe, by officers Sullivan and Arlington, for being drunk.

An Eastern visitor was examining the game and fish at one of the markets yesterday, and allowed a wag to persuade him that a large crab at which he was looking was a hare!

H. W. Meacham, Justice of the Peace for Dry Creek township, filed his official bond with the County Recorder yesterday, given in the sum of $5,000, with A. Whitaker and John McFarland as sureties.

Kent Blessing, while passing a troublesomely inebriated individual out of the Capital Hotel Thursday evening, accidentally struck his left arm against a pane of glass, and cut it very severely.

China slough is nearly as full as it ever gets, mainly in consequence of sipage from the river. If it had been allowed to fill through the drainge pipe it would have received a good deposit of sediment.

At Pioneer Hall there will be held this evening a meeting of citizens, adjourned from the meeting of a week ago, to discuss the proposed new charter. It is not an open meeting, but one called by formal invitation.

In the advertising columns is published this morning a statement of the assets and liabilities of the California State Bank at the opening of business January 1, 1885, showing the institution to be in a prosperous condition.

The wholesale merchants on Front street are doing an excellent business. They say they are shipping more goods to the interior the present season than usual, and that the outlook for the year 1885 in a business point of view is very encouraging.

Just as the residents of this vicinity were congratulating themselves that the bad weather was over for the present, Sergeant Barwick announced that a storm was approaching from Tatoosh, and last evening its approach was signalled by a sprinkle of rain.

Early last evening a hack team, hitched in front of the Union Hotel, became frightened, broke loose and started to run toward J street. On their way they struck and upset a buggy standing in front of Whittier, Fuller & Co.'s, and then continued on, being caught at J street. The hack was not damaged, but the buggy was badly broken.

Some one started a report yesterday that a woman had been found in the forenoon by the roadside, east of the city, suffering from bullet wounds, and that she was taken to the County Hospital, where she died soon afterwards. There was no foundation in fact for the rumor. It probably grew out of the circumstance that a woman died at that institution on Thursday, but from natural causes.

James Slattery, the pugilist, was an inmate of the city prison last evening, being en route to Nevada county in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Townsend. Slattery was over in Grass Valley recently, and got into a row with some of the miners of the vicinity, when, as he states it, several of them took part against him, and pistols were drawn. He drew his, and presenting it, managed to get out of the saloon where the trouble took place. The charges against him are two of battery and one of drawing a deadly weapon.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

C. L. Stilson, of Chico, was in town yesterday.

H. B. Woods, of San Francisco, is visiting Sacramento.

W. H. Brumfield, of Eureka, Cal., is visiting Sacramento.

H. S. Crocker returned to San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

Al. P. Redding came up from San Francisco yesterday noon.

Judge Hale, of Auburn, came down to the city yesterday morning.

G. F. Allardt, civil engineer, came up from San Francisco yesterday.

Hon. C. P. Berry, of Wheatland, went home from this city yesterday.

Captain W. E. McEwen is reported to be confined to his room by illness.

C. E. Luttrell and Joseph F. Nounan came up from the Bay yesterday.

Governor George C. Perkins returned to San Francisco yesterday morning.

The Pioneers held one of their enjoyable socials at Pioneer Hall last evening.

Hon. Niles Searls, of Nevada City, came to Sacramento from the Bay yesterday.

R. D. Stephens and Philip Phillips came up from San Francisco yesterday noon.

P. C. Slattery, of Marysville, passed through yesterday, going to San Francisco.

Mrs. Senator George Steele will occupy rooms at the Capital during the legislative session.

Assemblyman Jordan and wife have rooms at 901 Eighth street, corner of Eighth and I streets.

Miss Fletcher, of Oakland, who has been visiting friends at Folsom, passed through yesterday, returning home.

John F. Moody and family, of Truckee, are spending a few days in Sacramento. They are registered at the Golden Eagle.

Ex-Senator Newton Booth, who has been visiting at the East for the past two months, returned by the southern route on Thursday.

Hon. W. H. Parks and wife and C. D. Dawson, of the Marysville *Appeal*, and wife, went up to Marysville yesterday afternoon.

Miss Salcido, editress of the Calaveras *Prospect*, who has been looking in upon the organization of the Legislature, left for her home yesterday.

Mrs. Leland Howe and Master Joseph Russell left yesterday for Oakland. The latter enters the military academy for a term of three years.

Senator Fred. Cox, Major Biggs, John Mackey, James S. Woodburn, Frank L. Orcutt, W. R. Barnes and Dr. M. Gardner came up from the Bay last evening.

Ira G. Hoitt, of San Francisco, who came up Thursday evening to attend a legislative committee meeting, called to discuss educational matters, returned home yesterday.

One of the Bay papers says that Charles Crocker left San Francisco Thursday to visit Mexico for three weeks. He will meet ex-Governor Stanford at New Orleans, for which place the latter starts next Tuesday.

Mrs. N. R. Southworth, mother of Mrs. G. W. Hancock, who has been visiting friends in California for about a year, has been suddenly called East by the dangerous illness of a daughter in New York city.

Among the passengers for the Bay yesterday afternoon were Surveyor-General W. H. Brown, General John F. Sheehan, Alex. Badlam, Bank Commissioner Farnum, M. D. Boruck, F. M. Campbell, Senator Vrooman and C. A. Wetmore.

T. P. Pierce, President of the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio Railroad system, accompanied by General Superintendent J. A. Fillmore, of the C. P. R. R.; W. G. Curtis, Superintendent of Track, and others, came up from San Francisco Thursday evening, and went on to Delta. They will return to-day, and leave on the east-bound express this evening for Truckee.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: H. Boardman and ladies, Chicago; John H. Wise, San Francisco; N. Searls, Nevada City; F. E. Johnston, Napa; A. W. Barrett, Los Angeles; Miss Ida Atkins, Oakland; W. H. Mills, San Francisco; J. M. C. Jasper, Wheatland; H. S. Orme, Los Angeles; L. W. Bankman, C. N. Schwab, San Francisco; W. A. Johnston, W. Johnston, Richland; Warren Green, Marysville; H. C. Thompson, San Francisco; H. A. B. Williams, Boston; W. E. Bowd, San Francisco; Mrs. Azra Porter, Miss Frankie Porter, Santa Barbara; John Lynch, Benicia; J. S. Harbinson, San Diego.

The Fourth Revenue District.

Following is a showing of the amounts collected in the Fourth Internal Revenue District of California during the twelve months ending December 31, 1884, by A. L. Frost, Collector: On spirits distilled from apples, peaches or grapes, $87,334 87; on spirits distilled from other materials, $1,106 20; on rectifiers of any quantity less than 500 barrels (special tax), $616 67; on rectifiers of 500 barrels or more (special tax), $600; from retail liquor dealers (special tax), $94,587 51; wholesale dealers (special tax), $4,362 50. Total collections on distilled spirits, $188,607 75. Collected on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, $8,322; cigar manufacturers (special tax), $201 50; tobacco of all kinds, $47 40; dealers in manufactured tobacco (special tax), $11,664 05; peddlers of tobacco, second class (special tax), $15; peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (special tax), $6 90. Total collections on tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., $20,256 85. On fermented liquors, $69,771 83; brewers—annual manufacture less than 500 barrels (special tax), $4,212 51; brewers—annual manufacture 500 barrels or more (special tax), $3,100; retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax), $1,508 33; wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax), $579 17. Total collections on fermented liquors, $79,171 84. United States' share of penalties received by suits, $35 97; penalties received on compromises, $112 50; interest, $18 25. Total of penalties, etc., $166 72. Grand total, $288,203 16.

The Fourth District of California comprises twenty-seven counties (the State of Nevada having been withdrawn from this collection district August 1, 1884), and is under the supervision of the following-named Deputy Collectors, Gaugers and Storekeepers: Deputy Collectors—F. M. Page, Sacramento city and county; Thos. Jones, Amador and Alpine counties; I. J. Rolfe, Nevada, Colusa, Sutter and Yuba counties; B. W. Barnes, Sierra, Plumas, Lassen and Butte counties; Samuel Magoffey, Shasta, Tehama, Siskiyou and Modoc counties; J. B. Richardson, Solano, Yolo and Lake counties; R. H. Sterling, Napa, Sonoma and Marin counties; P. R. Klein, Mendocino county; John A. Whaley, Humboldt, Trinity and Del Norte counties.

United States Gaugers—H. F. G. Wulff, W. F. Drew and John S. Miller, Sacramento; S. A. Scott, Napa City; J. A. Buffer, Sonoma.

United States Storekeepers—D. Poorman, Sacramento; J. H. Simpson, St. Helena; W. A. Eliason, Sonoma; A. Bryant, Santa Rosa.

United States Surveyors of Stills—F. M. Page, Sacramento; R. H. Sterling, Napa.

Clerk—Mrs. M. A. Kennedy.

Deputy Collector and Cashier—E. J. Clark, Sacramento.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, corner Twenty-fourth and K streets. Preaching by Elder Thomas Daley at 10:45 A. M. Sabbath-school at 12:30 P. M. Testimony meeting at 1:30 P. M. *

Preaching at the First Baptist Church by the pastor, A. J. Frost. Morning subject: "Almost Persuaded." Evening subject: "How Shall Man be Just with God?" Revival service every evening next week. All are cordially invited. *

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—The pastor, H. C. Christian, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject, morning: "After a Grand Victory there is Often Danger of Ignominious Defeat." Evening: "The Golden Wedge and the Babylonist Garments." Every person in the city cordially invited, especially strangers. *

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church. During the rebuilding of the church the public services will be held in the Directors' room of the Agricultural Pavilion, corner Fifteenth and N. Public worship 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. No evening service. *

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between I and J. The pastor, Rev. W. C. Merrill, will preach to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. Subject: "Half Truth No Truth." Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M. No evening service. *

Sixth-street M. E. Church, Rev. C. R. Dille, pastor. The pastor will preach, morning subject: "The New Birth." Evening: "The Sinner's Excuses Examined." Preaching each evening next week except Saturday. The public is cordially invited to all these services. *

Christian Church, Eighth street, between N and O. Services morning and evening by Elder E. B. Ware. All invited. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 1009 Fourth street, open daily; free to young men. G. W. Story will conduct the Gospel Service at 3 P. M. Sunday. Noon-day meetings from 12 to 1 every day after Monday. Everybody welcome. *

Kingsley M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I, Rev. C. McKelvey, pastor. Service at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 12:15 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Bring Gospel Hymns for evening service. *

Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, corner of L—The pastor, Rev. H. H. Rice, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject: "Morality Cannot Save the Soul Without Christ." Evening: "The Power of Young Men for Evil and for Good." *

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J—The Rev. Carroll M. Davis, rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer, 11 A. M. Sunday-school, 12:45 P. M. Evening Prayer, 7 P. M. School, Sixteenth and N streets, at 3 P. M. *

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

PROMONTORY (Utah), January 16th.—The following overland passengers passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento January 18th: S. Chapman and family, Minnesota; B. H. Jefferson, Chicago; Wm. Baumgarten, New York; Mrs. A. C. Reed, W. J. Bevan, San Francisco; Miss J. E. Montgomery, California; Miss L. Montgomery, Stockton, Mo.; John Isaac, San Bernardino; G. W. Blanchard, Idaho; F. Verew and wife, Buffalo; W. Braasch, Wisconsin; J. W. B. Montgomery, California; A. Bishop, Missouri; W. H. Gray, A. S. Laneim, W. D. Laneim, U. S. A.; H. Brown, North Carolina; Mrs. M. Bawden, Colorado.

NEWHALL, January 16th.—The following overland passengers passed Newhall to-day, to arrive in San Francisco January 17th: G. W. Bowers, S. W. Rosenstock, H. H. Scott, P. Steinhagen, Mrs. H. Mothy, San Francisco; O. B. Fonda, N. Grayson, Oakland; W. F. Heard and family, Texas; H. W. Goodwin, Virginia; Mrs. H. A. Gould and two children, Tucson; T. W. Johnson, Ohio; G. W. F. Johnson and family, Arizona; D. B Bush, Jr., Los Angeles; M. H. Livingston, New York; Charles Peacock, St. Louis; H. W. Fish, Los Angeles; G. H. Howard, Illinois; F. B. Howard, Michigan.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.

FRIDAY, January 16, 1885.

J. A. C. Gunter vs. D. R. Brownell et al.—Motion for a new trial argued, and plaintiff granted ten days from this date in which to file points and authorities. Motion to be thereupon submitted.

Dierssen vs. Cooke—Continued until Thursday next, at 1:30 P. M.

Department Two—McFarland, Judge.

FRIDAY, January 16, 1885.

Mary A. Tew vs. Oliver Saunders—Attorneys for plaintiff ask for a continuance on account of the absence of one Mrs. Guinn. Motion overruled. Plaintiff refusing to go on, the Court orders the case dismissed.

Mary A. Mead vs. W. H. Mead—Decree of divorce granted plaintiff, and $25 per month alimony, commencing February 1st, and also $75 attorney's fees, to be collected from defendant.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16, 1885.

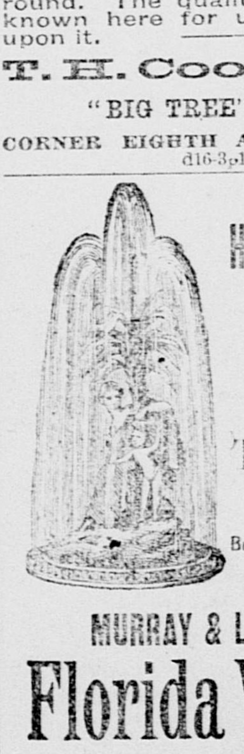
MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	40c	Union	50@55c
Mexican	40@45c	Alta	35c
G. & C.	1 05	Andes	10c
B. & B.	1 10@1 15	Eureka	2 25@2 30
Savage	1 80@1 85	Mt. Diablo	3 50
Chollar	1 80	Bodie	2 05@2 10
Potosi	75c	Syndicate	40c
H. & N.	4 60@4 70	Mono	1 25@1 30
Jacket	1 30	Peerless	2 60
Confidence	85c	Con. Pac	95c
S. Nev	55@60c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Eureka	2 50	Savage	1 75@1 80
Prize	30c	Chollar	1 80
Mt. Diablo	3 50	Potosi	70@75c
Bodie	2 15	H. & N.	4 55@4 60
Bulwer	10c	Point	90c
Mono	1 25@1 35	Jacket	1 30
Ophir	40c	Confidence	90c
Mexican	40c	Bullion	20c
G. & C.	95c@1 05	S. Nev	50c
B. & B.	95c@1	Union	50c
Con. C. & Va	10c	Alta	30c

CALL for Ruhstaller's Pilsener Felsen Beer—the best made. *



ATTENTION, EXEMPTS!

THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for officers of the Exempt Firemen's Association, of Sacramento, will be held on MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1885, at Firemen's Hall, on Eighth street, between J and K, Sacramento. The officers of election are: Eli Mayo, Judge; Owen Farrell and Henry Myers, Inspectors. The polls will be open from 3 to 7 P. M. A member three months in arrears for fines or dues cannot vote.

JOHN BATCHER, President.

WM. AVERY, Secretary. [B. C.] ja15-istd

AT ROSLYN.*

When poets touch the heart, they touch
To finer issues than the brain
Conceives of either joy or pain;
And their sweet influence is such
As comes to buds with vernal rain,

Sculpture may satisfy the eye
With lines of grandeur or of grace;
Painting restore the hour, the place,
When tranced with wood, or wave, or sky,
We stood with Nature face to face.

And Music—all that spells of sound,
Enamored of melodious speech,
Rejoice in, calling, answering each,
Music may bring: but more profound
Than these the arts that poets teach,

Their Art is Nature. They divine
Her secrets, and to man disclose;
They taught, or teach, him all he knows—
First, last, of the prophetic line—
And what he is, and where he goes.

Of many men and many things
Forgetful—priests that shape his creed,
Stout men at-arms that make him bleed—
He still remembers him who sings,
Who was, and is, his friend indeed!

Green was the laurel Cæsar wore,
But Virgil's wreath is greener now
Than Cæsar's; that imperial brow
Is balder than it was before,—
Powerless! but Horace, not so thou!

A Queen and player both drew breath
In good old England's golden prime;
To-day the sovereign of that time
Is Shakespeare, not Elizabeth—
Not Tudor, but his powerful rhyme.

What homage shall we offer these,
Our Masters, and their deathless song?
Pay them the honors that belong
To founders of great dynasties—
The strong hands that destroy the strong.

Build monuments to them beside
Earth's mighty ones—their mightiest;
Visit the spots that knew them best,
The houses where they lived and died,
The graves wherein their ashes rest!

Master! The monument we raise
Is other than these piles of stone,
Builded by Nature's hands alone,
Before thee all thy length of days,
'Tis near thee now that thou art gone!

Poet of Nature! Thou to her
Wast dearest of this western race;
And she whom thou was first to trace,
Discoverer and worshiper—
She folded thee in her embrace!

A child, she led thee hand in hand,
To watch the grassy rivulet flow,
Where still the yellow violets grow,
And still the tall forests stand,
Though that was ninety years ago!

What monument so fit as these,
Which never from their poet's heart
Were absent—in their noisy mart,
Or in strange lands beyond the seas,
Where still he walked with them apart?

Bring these! O bring the forest trees
From Cummington to Roslyn now!
He would be glad to know they bow
Above him in the summer breeze,
And have their shadows on his brow.

Memorial in Cathedral vast
He needeth none, nor requiem, save
The music of the wind and wave;
Least such a song as this I cast
Like a poor wild flower on his grave.

—[R. H. Stoddard.

* The burial-place of William Cullen Bryant.

WIDOW LOCKERY.

I made her acquaintance at an Old Settlers' reunion. The club, which held its yearly meetings at Gershom, was composed of the surviving pioneers of 1839. All persons who, either as adults or children, had settled in the district covered by the organization previous to or within that year, were entitled to enrollment.

A group of men were discussing wheat prospects. They seemed to belong to that class in whom the uncertainty of the farmer's hope had bred a condition of chronic foreboding. One said the wheat was too strong, and would all be "lodged" before harvest. Another thought the recent rains would produce "rust in the stalk." A third predicted a hot, dry time, that would cause it to "fire at the root."

Old Seth Householder had been a remarkably good shot in his time. We paused in our saunter to hear him tell about it. He was a grotesque old man, with yellowish, curling hair, hanging over the collar of his clean calico shirt.

"I presume ther's a good many old fellers here," said he, "that minds about the doggery Hank Sloan kep' over on the old State road. He kep' a little stock of grocery, too, and about once a fortni't he'd hev a shootin' match. He'd tie up bundles of tea, and terbacker, and sugar, and we'd shoot for 'em. Well, one afternoon in the beginnin' of winter—it was the 31st of November, if I mind right—Hank had a shoot. Ther' was just 73 of them packages, and when the match was 'out, and Hank told 'em over, all but four was marked 'S. Householder.' Yas, that was rather fair shootin'. I tell you, gentlemen, it's all in the optic nerve of the eye. Ther's whare it lays."

The band began playing on the rostrum, and the multitude moved towards the music.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never called to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And the days of Auld Lang Syne?"

The sweet horns seemed to speak the very words!

There was roll-call, answered to in voices varying from the robust, mellow tones of middle age to the feeble quaver of the octogenarian. A brief biographical obituary of a late member was read. Then the orator of the day was introduced. After the speech came the basket dinner under the trees. The afternoon was devoted to music and story-telling. An aged farmer named Manning said:

"I was the first white settler in Deer Lick township. Things was middlin' onhandy 'long at first. What 'ud folks think now of driving thirty miles for a bag of seed wheat and two plow pints? I did that in '37—druv it with oxen, too. It was powerful hard work clearin' up my land—timber so heavy and help so scarce. I had one hired man that did me a heap of good. He was only a boy, but he was a good one, strong-fisted and keen-witted. He'd chop all day and study his books till 10 o'clock at night. He's here to-day, friends, and maybe some of you knows who I mean. It's Judge Tazewell, there on the platform. He split and laid up the rails that fenced my first clearin'. He's been to Congress since, and I'm proud to say he's as honest a law-maker as he was a fence-maker. I propose three cheers for the rail-splitter of the old Tenth District."

They were given with energy, and Judge Tazewell came down and shook hands with Uncle Eli Manning.

The President of the Club then asked how many in the assembly had any personal recollection of a two days' hunt for a lost child in the autumn of '41.

"Answer Sunday-school fashion," said he, and about half a dozen hands went up.

"Is the Widow Lockery here?" he next inquired.

"I reckon she is," came the answer in a woman's voice from somewhere in the crowd.

"Mrs. Lockery," continued the President, "found the lost child, and if she will tell us all about it, I, for one, will be much pleased. I have a vague impression of the terror which the hunt produced, and the excitement it aroused in my childish mind; but I do not remember that I ever heard the occurrence fully described by any one who took part in the search."

He glanced again in the direction whence came that prompt response, and sat down.

A tall, straight woman arose from her seat, walked slowly down the aisle between the rude benches, and took a position facing the people. She seemed in no hurry to begin her story, but deliberately took off her starched bonnet and laid it on the grass beside her. She was the most remarkable personage I had seen that day. Though fully 70 years old, she was as erect as an Indian, and gave one the impression of great physical power. Her iron-gray hair grew low over her forehead, and was gathered into a great, rough-looking knot at the back of her head, and secured in its place by a brass comb. Her complexion was swarthy, and her dark eyes were shaded by darker brows which almost met above her prominent aquiline nose. Her lips closed firmly, and her whole face had an expression of unspeakable sadness.

"Friends and neighbors," she began; and all at once I found myself smiling, as I observed many others doing. Never before did human countenance so quickly transform its expression. The dark eyes twinkled, the corners of the mouth gave a humorous curl, the lips parted in speech revealed a double row of perfect, natural teeth, gleaming with drollery, and the whole changed physiognomy was laughter-provoking.

"Friends and neighbors: Seein' as how Mr. Evans has sort o' give out that I'm the herowine o' this tale o' horror, maybe it would sound better for some one else to tell it. So much by way of preeface.

"It was Benjamin Nyfer's child that was lost. Ben started one mornin' in October to get some grindin' done. There was no mill nearer than the one on Taylor's Fork, twelve miles off, and the way roads was then it would take him away 'long into the night to get home. That little boy o' his'n, just five years old, took a notion to go 'long, but his pa wouldn't let him. He whipped the poor little fellow in the mornin' for cryin' to go, but when he started the child just follered the wagon and bawled to be took in. The other young ones told me that; and that precious mother o' his, instead o' coaxin' him into the house and fryin' him a dough horse, and twistin' him five or six yards of tow string for drivin' lines, just went on about her work, and paid no 'tention to him till he was clean out o' sight. 'Long toward noon Mary Ann Nyfer, the oldest gal, came over to my house, lookin' real scairt, and said Sammy was lost. He follered pa away in the mornin' and hadn't come back. I says right away:

"'He's all right. Your father's given in to his yellin' and took him 'long.'

"But the girl shook her head and remarked:

"'Father never gives in to nuthin'. He's druv him back, and Sammy's lost.'

"I went home with her, and found Luke Wilson there. We three families lived pretty cloast—all within a mile. Luke thought just as I did, that Nyfer had took the boy along, but the mother and Mary Ann seemed to doubt it. Wilson said he'd go down the road and stop at Fell's and Harder's—maybe little Sam had stopped to play. Well, he didn't find him, and the good feller hoofed it on till he met Nyfer, three or four miles this side the Fork. There was no Sammy with him. He said the child had turned back at the big shingle-tree stump, about a mile from home.

"When Ben druv up to his house there was quite a company of the neighbors there waitin' to see if he had the boy. A search was started that night with lanterns and kep' up till mornin'. Word was sent far and near, and before noon the next day three townships were on the hunt. Horns were blowed, bells rung, and the poor baby's name called in hundreds of voices. The woods and swamps were scoured and every brush heap and holler log peeked into.

"The search lasted another night and another day, till in the afternoon some begun to give out, myself among the number. I went home and throwed myself onto my bed with my clothes on, and slept as I'd never slept before. About 10 o'clock that evenin' I woke up sudden, just as wide awake as I am this minute. My mind seemed oncommon clear and quick. 'That child can't be fur away,' I thought. 'He's been with the rest to the huckleberry swamp this summer.' The trail leadin' to the swamp leaves the main road not far from the shingle-tree stump. I'd often heard that lost children would never answer when called, but at night when everything was quiet, they'd cry and make a noise. It seemed as though the hull kentry had been well searched, but I still believed he was stickin' somewhere in that huckleberry marsh.

"Now, I don't want anybody to think I was a herowine, for I wasn't. I think I felt more'n common sorry for Rachel Nyfer, because I'd had a dislike to her for quite a spell. It growed out of an egg trade—I wanted a settin' of goose eggs; she had some, and said she'd let me have a dozen for two dozen hens' eggs. Well, we traded, and I s'posed it was all right, till one day she come over and said she thought she orter have about another half dozen eggs; for she'd opened a goose eggs shell and then broke two hens' eggs into it, and it wasn't quite full. 'Twould have held easy half another egg! I counted out six eggs, and she lugged 'em home; then I told Miss Luke Wilson and one or two other women that I was purty thick with, and we made no end of fun about it whenever we got together.

"I didn't like the general make-up of the woman. She had five purty children, but she didn't seem to take no kind o' comfort with 'em; just pushed 'em aside and druv ahead with her work. She and Nyfer both seemed to think that all the duty they owed their young ones was to make 'em mind from the word go, and dig away like all possessed, to make property for 'em. But I was there that evenin' when Ben came home without the boy, and I saw them stand and look in each other's faces, like the end of the world had come, and neither one could help the other. Then she went about puttin' a bit of supper onto the table; but when she set out Sam's little tin plate and mug, all the mother in her broke loose, and she flung herself down, shudderin' and sobbin' in a way I'll never forgit. Well, seein' as how I kinder misjudged the creeter for havin' no heart, I felt pushed to make one more try for that poor lost kid o' hern; so I jumped right up and said out loud:

"'With the Lord's help, I'll find him yet!'

"I lit my lantern and shaded it so it let just a little light down onto the ground. Then I went over the road just as I guessed the boy had done, turnin' off on the trail at the big red-oak stump, and right down to the swamp. There I stopped and listened, still as death. Sure as there's mercy for us all above, I heard him almost right away.

"'Oh, ma!' Such a pitiful call! Then he cried and whimpered, very weak, like his breath was 'most gone, and his heart 'most broke. I followed that sound and found him easy. He was mired to his armpits in mud and water. I couldn't at first see how I was to get to him. There was a body of a big walnut tree lyin' back on the hard ground, and the bark was loose. I pulled it off in slabs and throwed 'em onto the hummocks, and so bridged my way out to that little yaller heap. He struggled wild when I first pulled him out; then gave up in a kind of faint. I carried him home in a hurry. There was still a good many people at Nyfer's. They made some milk warm and put a taste of liquor in it, and forced a few drops down his throat, as you've done to a chilled lamb on a winter's mornin'. He was bathed and rubbed and wrapped in soft flannel, and laid in the baby's warm nest afore the fire. Nyfer and his wife stood lookin' down at him.

"'Raich,' said he—and she looked up, her black eyes a-swimmin' and her face all a-tremble. Then he took her into his arms and held her cloast. 'Raich, we hain't loved one another enough, and we hain't loved our children enough. There's that that's better'n money and land, and for the rest of our lives we'll try and keep holt of it.'

"And I believe they did. The little boy had a fever, but he came out all right at last. Miss Nyfer died about five years after that, and he took the family and went back East. Of course I wouldn't have told this story just as I have if any of 'em had been round."

The people had listened closely, and when Mrs. Lockery put on her bonnet and resumed her seat, the hush was so profound that we could hear, high above our heads, the twittering clamor of a nest of young tanagers, to whom the mother bird had brought a worm.

The next to address the assembly was a noble-looking old man with silvery white hair. It was Luke Wilson, or 'Squire Wilson, as he was generally called. He had a firm, intellectual head, and when he spoke his language was correct and well spoken.

"The widow Lockery," he began, "has disclaimed all right to the title of heroine. Do not let the verdict be rendered till I have finished what I am about to relate. My friend and neighbor for forty years will, I know, pardon me if I for once lift the veil from the passage of her experience to which she seldom alludes, and of which many in this audience have never heard. Nothing has been told here to-day, nothing could be told, more strongly illustrative of the courage and endurance of the pioneer spirit, at least of the spirit of one brave pioneer.

"One winter evening, many years ago, a stranger presented himself at the cabin of Thomas and Ruth Lockery, and begged a night's lodging. He was a Canadian, completely tired out, and far from well. Lockery nor his wife had it in them to turn a sick stranger from their door; so they gave him supper and a bed. The next day he was unable to rise, and before night he broke out with the small-pox.

"The following morning when I went out to feed my cattle I happened to look towards Lockery's, and saw on a sharp rise of ground, half way between the two houses, a woman standing and beckoning to me. It was my neighbor here. I went toward her, but while I was some distance away she halted me and told me in a few words about the man with the small-pox, and charged me to watch the road and warn the community. She said she had been inoculated and would not take the disease, but she feared for her husband and children. That day I rode eleven miles to the nearest doctor. His wife cried and would not let him go. He read his books for an hour while my horse rested, and then made up a package of medicine for me, and I started back. I left the medicines and stimulants on the scrub-oak hill, and Tom came and got them.

"As Ruth had feared, her husband and two children were taken down. Several of the nearer families then offered to take all risks and help her nurse her sick, but she firmly refused their assistance.

"'I can get along alone,' she would say from her post on the hill. 'The Lord gives me strength for all I have to do, and this horror must not spread.' Everything she needed was furnished promptly and abundantly, and this was all she would suffer us to do. The stranger had the disease in its mildest form, but Lockery and the little boys, Amos and Willy, were hopelessly bad from the first. One morning the poor woman called to me that both the children were dead, and told me to have two coffins brought to the hill that evening at dark. George Giles and I dug a short, wide grave at a spot on the place where she designated; and that night she took those coffins to her cabin, put her children into them, and buried them with her own hands! One morning some three weeks later, as I went out of my house just at daybreak, I saw Mrs. Lockery waiting on the hill. She looked changed and bent, and her hair was loose and flying in the wind. I can see it all now. The sky was such a clear, pale gray, and she looked so dark and wild against it! I ran to my old post, from which I had hailed her daily for weeks."

"'Thomas died at midnight,' she called. 'Make his coffin as light as possible to have it strong enough.'

"Then I shouted back:

"'Ruth Lockery, you have done enough! Giles and I will come to-day and bury your dead.' At this she threw up her arms and uttered an awful cry.

"'Don't do it, for the love of God! I've gone through all this alone, that no other place need be desolated as mine has been. Don't let it be for nothing! It shall not be for nothing! If a man or woman dares to come near that awful house I'll draw my rifle on them!'

"The Canadian was by this time well enough to render her some assistance, and together they coffined and buried poor Tom. They drew the body on a stone sled over the snow, and laid it in the new grave beside the other. The next day we saw a red flame shoot up through the timber, and we knew Ruth had fired her cabin and all the little effects it contained. There wasn't much, to be sure—nothing that she valued after what had gone before. We left a pound of sulphur and two suits of clothing on the hill by her order. The stranger got into fresh garments after Ruth had smoked them well. Then she cut his hair short, and rubbed his head with sulphur till, she said afterward, she knew he'd carry the scent into the next world with him. He took a gun and a pouch of provision and went away, promising solemnly to enter no human habitation for at least a month.

"The weather had turned very mild—it was the last of March—and Mrs. Lockery begged us not to ask her in for a little while longer. She built herself a wigwam of poles and bark; we took her some bedding, and for three weeks she lived out of doors. Then she changed her clothing again and came among us, pure enough, we thought, to mingle with the angels of heaven. The people got together and built her another house, and furnished it with everything for her comfort. She lived alone for years, a brave, cheerful, actively helpful life; then she adopted a friendless babe, whom she reared to womanhood, and who is now well married, and gives to Mrs. Lockery in her old age a child's love and duty."—[Angeline Teal, in Our Continent.

THERE IS BLACK IN THE BLUE OF THE SKY.

An artist one day at his easel stood,
And sketched with a pencil free,
The gold of the meadow, the green of the wood,
And the purple and gray of the sea.
A child looked over, a little way back,
And questioned the artist, "Why
Do you mix with your colors a touch of black,
When you paint the blue of the sky?"

"Only because I see it, my child;
I am painting the sky as it is;"
And he so[illegible]id to himself, and smiled:
"It is one of earth's mysteries.
Not the lily itself wears a perfect white,
Nor the red rose an unmixed dye;
There is light in shadows, and shadow in light;
And black in the blue of the sky."

There are films over nature everywhere,
To soothe and refresh our sight,
For mortal eyes were not made to bear
The dazzle of shadeless light.
Our consolation and our complaint—
Awakening both smile and sigh,
There are human faults in the holiest saint;
There is black in the blue of the sky.

What then? Are the skies indeed not blue,
Lilies white, nor the roses red?
Shall we doubt whether ever the crystal dew
Drops pearls on the path we tread?
We may dwell where there is no blur in the air,
No veil over earth, by and by.
But good is good, always and everywhere,
Though black may steal into blue sky.

We have read from the leaves of an old-fashioned book,
Of One in the glory unseen,
Whose gaze the poor seraphim dare not brook,
Before whom the heavens are unclean.
And the hope of immortals is in the though
Of a Truth and a Love so high
That possible evil sullies them not;
No black in the blue of their sky.

—[Lucy Larcom.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

KEEP TRYING.

If boys should get discouraged
At lessons or at work,
And say, "There's no use trying,"
And all hard tasks should shirk,
And keep on shirking, shirking,
Till the boy became a man,
I wonder what the world would do
To carry out its plan?

The coward in the conflict
Gives up at first defeat;
If once repulsed, his courage
Lies shattered at his feet.
The brave heart wins the battle.
Because, through thick and thin,
He'll not give up as conquered,
He fights, and fights to win.

So, boys, don't get disheartened
Because at first you fail;
If you but keep on trying,
At last you will prevail.
Be stubborn against failure,
Try! try! and try again;
The boys who've kept on trying
Have made the world's best men.

—[Eben E. Rexford.

THANKSGIVING WITHOUT MOTHER.

"I must go, children. I'm sorry to leave you to get the dinner alone, but sister is sick, and it can't be helped. She needs me most. I'm very sorry papa didn't get home."

"May we have a pie, mother—a whole mince-pie—for our dinner?"

"Yes, certainly. A mince-pie and a pumpkin-pie, too. But eat your turkey and potatoes first. Keep the oven as hot as it is now, and the turkey will be done at 1 o'clock. Thicken the gravy in the pan. You know how to do that, don't you? You'll have to give up having any pudding. I don't believe you could make it if I stopped to tell you how. And I can't do that. There's my train coming now. Be as happy and as thankful as you can. Good-bye."

"Good-bye! Good-bye! Good-by-e-e-e!" called the little girls, running after her to the top of the hill. From there they could see the cars stop at the station, and their mother getting in, and, as little Nell said, "hear 'em sniff" as they started again.

When she was really gone they ran back to the house to see to things. Nannie and Serena felt rather doleful at the idea of a Thanksgiving day without mother. They lounged on the sofa and lamented. But little Nellie got the broom and began to sweep the kitchen.

"Tum, dirls," said she, bravely and cheerily, "don't be lazy to it! I dess we tan dit a Fanksdivin' dinner if we try!"

Nellie was backward about talking, but she was a wise little maid for all that, Nannie and Serena laughed and roused themselves.

"I believe I can make a plum-pudding. Come, Serena, let's try. Mother won't care. It's only just to roll a lot of cracker and stir 'em into milk with sweetening and spice and—saleratus, I guess. You roll the crackers and I'll pick over the raisins."

"I must beat up some eggs, too," said Serena. "Mother puts in eggs, I know."

"So she does. Put plenty of sugar in. We like it sweet."

"I will;" and Serena scooped the sugar in with liberal hands.

"How much saleratus?" she asked. "I don't know. I guess about a teaspoonful," said Nannie. So the teaspoonful of saleratus went in. The plums were ready now. They were liberal with those, you may be sure.

"There! I believe it's all ready. A little nutmeg on top. So!"

"It won't go in the oven," said Nannie, in dismay, having carefully borne the brimming dish to the stove. "What's to be done, now?"

"It'll go upon the grate, I guess," suggested Serena. They put the grate in place and found it would go on it.

"We ought to get the potatoes next, I suppose," said Serena.

"O, I hate getting potatoes. I want to play a little while now," said Nannie. "Let's go out in the barn and have a game of 'hide-and-seek.'"

"But we must take care of the turkey and the pudding."

"We'll stuff the stove full of wood, and then it'll keep right on cooking," said Nannie.

Serena thought that would do, so they filled the stove full of wood and left it.

There is something about "hide-and seek," and some other games, that makes two hours seem only as long as one, so the children stayed out longer than they thought.

When they came in the fire was out.

"O dear! our turkey! There isn't a spark of fire!"

"It's done, anyhow!" said Serena, who was at the oven door.

"So 'tis!" said Nannie, joyfully. "But the pudding's burned all to death! Look at it!" And she drew it forward.

It was black enough on the top.

"Perhaps it'll be all right under that black crust. We can take that off," suggested Serena.

"I must build up the fire again to boil potatoes and thicken the gravy." But when the fire was built and the turkey was taken from the oven there was no gravy to thicken. It had all dried away.

"I don't care for potatoes if I can't have gravy. Let's not wait for them. I'm awful hungry."

Nellie was there with her little basket of potatoes all ready, for she had gone directly to the cellar for them when they came in.

"Mother said eat potatoes and turkey first," she pleaded. Nellie was conscientious, and always obeyed her mother to the very letter if she could.

"She wouldn't care, if she knew how it is, I guess. I'm half starved! I can't wait," said Nannie. And she put the turkey in a platter and carried it to the table.

But Nellie tugged out the little pot, and put it on the stove, and washed some potatoes, and put them into it, and waited.

Nannie and Serena ate a wing apiece and a slice off the breast. But somehow the turkey didn't taste half so good as usual. It seemed dry.

"I don't want any more. Let's try the pudding."

So they cut away the hard black crust, and underneath was soft and full of plums. "I guess it's all right," said Serena. But when she tasted, she made a wry face.

"What's the matter? And why does it look so queer and greenish, I wonder?"

"Pshaw!" said Nannie, "it must be good. I put in sugar and plums enough, I'm sure."

"Well, taste it," said Serena.

Nannie tasted. She made a wry face, too.

"I don't know what ails it, I'm sure! I guess the saleratus was too strong, or a teaspoonful is too much. But we can pick out the plums."

So they picked plums from out the pudding, and ate pie for dessert.

They were all done before Nellie had her potatoes ready to eat. But she was rewarded for waiting, for just as she was ready to sit down a footstep was heard on the piazza, and a glad, hearty voice saying:

"Well, little girls! Father did get home to eat Thanksgiving dinner with you after all!"

How glad they were to see him. And he was very hungry, and couldn't have enjoyed his dinner half so much without the potatoes. And he looked into the dripping-pan, and said the gravy wasn't spoiled. It only needed some hot water to make it all right. So he and Nellie ate together, and had a very nice dinner.

"With a blessing to it," as Nellie remarked.

Nannie and Serena sat at the table, and tried to make believe that they were eating, too. But though they shared the blessing, and were thankful, too, I hope, they couldn't possibly manage to dispose of a second Thanksgiving dinner.—[Jay Allison, in Youth's Companion.

A new motor driven by the explosion of small charges of gun-cotton has been produced in England, and is said to be applicable wherever small powers are required.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

M. Andries contends that hail is produced during ascending whirlwinds.

Experiments with the electric light in forcing plant growth are disappointing.

During the next 250 years, it has been computed, there can be only one total eclipse of the sun—that of August 12, 1999, which can be seen in England.

The time required to pass from an egg to an imago varies greatly. Thus the bee consumes less than twenty days, while the cicada requires seventeen years.

At a meeting of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, England, Professor Warrington Smyth drew attention to the temperature of deep mines, especially those of Nevada, the great heat of which he ascribed to chemical changes going on in the lode itself.

It is reported that Professor O. Sars, of Christiana, received two years ago some mud taken from the bottom of an Australian lake by a Norwegian geologist. Recently he placed the mud in small aquaria and succeeded in producing from it quite a fauna of Australian fresh water invertebrates.

Plate glass was discovered in an accidental way, in 1688, by a man named Thevart. It is attributed to the breaking of a vessel containing melted glass, a portion of which found its way under a large flagstone, which, when subsequently removed, was found to consist of a plate of glass. This suggested the idea of casting glass in plates.

Rolled gold is thus manufactured: An ingot of brass is cast, and while it is yet hot a thin layer of gold alloy is poured upon it. When the ingot thus covered becomes cold it is forced between steel rollers until a long thin ribbon is produced, of which the proportion of gold and brass is, of course, the same as that of the ingot. The percentage of gold is often reduced very low—sometimes two and three per cent. This rolled gold in cheap bracelets and watch chains lasts for ten years.

Dr. Lenz proposes to determine temperatures at a distance by the telephone. Two stations are united by two wires, one of iron and the other of silver, soldered together at both ends. When the soldering of the first station is at a different temperature from the soldering at the second station a thermo-electric current is produced in the wires. If a telephone and interrupter are introduced into the circuit the telephone will speak until the moment when the observer at the second station has raised or lowered the temperature of the soldered junction until it is identical with that of the other at the first station.

TWO WAYS.

There are two ways to live on earth—
Two ways to judge—to act—to view;
For all things here have double birth—
A right and a wrong—a false and true.

Give me the home where kindness seeks
To make that sweet which seemeth small;
Where every lip in fondness speaks,
And every mind has a care for all.

"Jump on the scale," the butcher said
Unto a miss one day,
"I'm used to weighing, and," said he,
"I'll tell you what you weigh."

"Ah, yes," came quick the sweet reply,
From lips seem made to kiss;
"I'm sure that would not be
First time you've weighed amiss."

The butcher blushed; he hung his head
And knew not what to say;
He merely wished to weigh the girl—
Himself was given away.

—[Boston Transcript.

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Sunday, November 23, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Trains and Boats will Leave Sacramento
AS FOLLOWS:

1:00 A.M.—(Daily)—Accommodation Train to Stockton and Lathrop. Connects at Lathrop with S. P. Emigrant Train to The Needles, Deming, El Paso and New Orleans.

6:00 A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia. Second-class passenger cars to San Francisco attached.

7:00 A. M.—(Daily)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Tehama, Red Bluff and Delta.

7:20 A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia to San Francisco. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo and Calistoga.

9:00 A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.

10:00 A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—Sundays excepted). Steamer to San Francisco, touching at all way ports on the Sacramento river.

11:30 A. M.—(Daily)—Oregon Express to Woodland, Williams, Willows, Tehama Red Bluff, Redding and Delta (Portland Oregon).

11:40 A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train. Connects at Galt with Passenger Train to Ione, and at Lathrop with Passenger Train to Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare; connects also at Niles for San Jose.

12:40 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Passenger Train to Auburn and Colfax.

2:30 P.M.—(Daily)—Red Bluff Passenger Train to Marysville, Chico, Tehama and Red Bluff.

2:50 P. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo. Connects also at Suisun (Sundays excepted), for Calistoga.

5:15 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Local Train to Stockton and Lathrop. Connects at Lathrop with the Southern Atlantic Express to Madera, Mojave, The Needles (A. & P. R. R.), Newhall (Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Colton (San Diego), Yuma, Maricopa, Tucson, Deming (A., T. & S. F. R. R.), El Paso (T. & P. Ry.), San Antonio and New Orleans.

7:05 P. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train to Woodland and Knight's Landing.

7:35 P. M.—(Daily)—Central Atlantic Express to Colfax, Reno (Carson and Virginia), Battle Mountain (Austin), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.

Sacramento and Placerville R. R.

7:30 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Local Passenger Train to Folsom and Shingle Springs.

4:00 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Local Passenger Train to Folsom.

A. N. TOWNE..............................General Manager
T. H. GOODMAN......Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't
ja9-4ptf

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Office Hours: From 9 A. M. to 12 M.
ja16-3t P. F. DOLAN, Collector.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between WM. BOYNE and GEO. HOLSBERG, and known as the firm of "WM. BOYNE & CO.," doing business at No. 712 K street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. HOLSBERG retiring. WM. BOYNE will continue the business, and collect all bills due and pay all the liabilities of said firm.

November 27, 1884.

WM. BOYNE,
GEO. HOLSBERG.

d27-4plm

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State of California, made and entered on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1885, in the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of HENRY OSCAR BEATTY, JR., a minor, the undersigned, guardian of said minor, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder for cash, payable on delivery of deed, deed at expense of seller, in one parcel subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, all the right, title and interest of said Henry Oscar Beatty, Jr., in an undivided one-half of Lots One and Two (1 and 2), in the block or square bounded by Twenty-second and Twenty-third, N and O streets, of the city of Sacramento, Sacramento county, California. Said sale will be made on or after the 21st day of JANUARY, A. D. 1885, and bids or offers in writing for said real estate will be received at the office of Beatty & Denson, 427 K street, Sacramento city, California, or may be delivered to the undersigned personally, at any time prior to the 21st day of January, 1885, or to said sale.

W. H. BEATTY,
Guardian of Henry Oscar Beatty, a Minor.
Dated Sacramento, January 12, 1885. ja13-1w

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, January 15th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $6@6 50 ₱ case; Limes, $1 40@1 50; Bananas, $2 25@3 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ₱ dozen; Cocoanuts, $7@7 50 ₱ 100; Apples, 75c to $1 25 ₱ bx.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-℔ cans, ₱ doz, $1 50; assorted, gallon cans, $4; Peaches, 2½-℔ cans, $1 75; Portland Blueberries, 2-℔ cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $2 25 ₱ dozen cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 3½@4c ₱ ℔; do quartered, 3½@4c; Pears, peeled, 5@6c; do unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 10@11c; Peaches, 10½@11c; do peeled, 19@20c; Prunes, German and French, 7@10c; Blackberries, 11@12c; Figs, California, 5@6c ₱ ℔.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-℔ cans, ₱ doz, $2 10@2 15; Peaches, $2 50; Bartlett Pears, $2 40; Plums, $1 90@2; Blackberries, $2 15; Gooseberries, $1 90; Strawberries, $2 75; Apricots, $2 15; Muscat Grapes, $2; Red Currants, $2 40; Cherries, $2 60@2 75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 90c@$1 50; Sweet Potatoes, $1 25@1 50; Salt Lake Potatoes, $1 25@1 37½; Celery, 60c ₱ doz; Pickle Onions, 2@3c ₱ ℔; Onions, $1 50@2; Cabbage, 60@75c; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100; Turnips, 75c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 75c; Horse Radish, 6@8c ₱ ℔; Garlic, 3@4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 65 ₱ barrel; Oatmeal, $4 25 ₱ 100 ℔s; Cornmeal, yellow, $2 15@2 40; white, $2 15@2 40; Cracked Wheat, $2 15@2 40.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 17@18c ₱ ℔; dressed, 20c; full-grown Chickens, $6@6 50 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $6 50; Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 32@33c ₱ dozen.

GAME—Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50; Quail, $1@1 20; Mallard Ducks, $3@3 50 ₱ dozen; Teal, $1@1 50 ₱ dozen; Sprig, $2@2 50 ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice, 27@30c ₱ ℔; mixed lots, in rolls, 28@30c; Cheese, California, 12@13c; Western flats, 16@17c; Marin's Cream, 17@18c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $15@16 ₱ ton; Alfalfa hay, $10@11 ₱ ton; Bran, $15 50 ₱ ton; Middlings, $17 50 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, $1 10; ground, $1 15; Wheat, $1 35@1 45 ₱ cwt; tame Oats, $1 60@1 70; white Wild Oats, 1¼c ₱ ℔; Corn, $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt for choice.

MEATS—Beef, 7@10c; Mutton, 5½c ₱ ℔; Pork, 8@8½c; Veal, small calves, 9@10c; large, 8@9c.

MISCELLANEOUS — Seeds — Alfalfa, 14@15c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7½c ₱ ℔; Oregon, 6@7c; Pop Corn, 3½@4c ₱ ℔; Red Clover, 13@14c; Red Top, 7@9c. Nuts—English Walnuts, @ 9c; California Walnuts, 9½@10c; Almonds, 12@13c; Peanuts, California, 5½@6c; Lard (California), cans, 14c; Eastern, 14@15c; Hides, salt, light and medium, 7½c; heavy, 9c; dry, 17c; Tallow, 5½c; Hops, in the absence of any particular movement prices may be nominally quoted at 20@22c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15th.

FLOUR—Best city extra, $4 37½@5; medium, $3 75@4 25; shipping superfine, $2 75@3 75 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The market was in better trim this morning. Poor shipping qualities were in quick demand at $1 30@1 31¼, with some few sales of choice at $1 32½ ₱ ctl. Milling parcels are not offering very freely. Holders of this class of stocks are asking high figures. Buyers will pay $1 35 for selections, but $1 37½ ₱ ctl is more frequently demanded.

Call business was lively at the morning session. Speculators were evidently of the opinion that the opportunity was favorable for investment, as there was a quick demand at advanced rates. Sales were:

Buyer season—100 tons, $1 38¾; 200, $1 38½; 600, $1 38¾; 300, $1 38⅞; 1,200, $1 39 ₱ ctl.

The afternoon call session was an exciting one. One broker appeared to have unlimited orders, for he took nearly all buyer season contracts almost as fast as offered. On no occasion since the establishment of the call system has so much enthusiasm prevailed. Sales footed up 12,000 tons as follows:

Buyer season—200 tons, $1 39; 1,200, $1 39⅛; 1,600, $1 39¼; 400, $1 39⅜; 6,100, $1 39½; 2,300, $1 39⅝; 100, $1 39¾ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Receipts this week have been comparatively small, and there is no pressure of stock. As a consequence, the selling interest has the advantage, and buyers by sample have to pay from 92½c to 95c ₱ ctl for the better class of Feed, while ordinary descriptions range from 85c to 90c ₱ ctl. Brewing is fairly firm at $1 05@1 12½ ₱ ctl.

Trading on the morning call was well up to the average. Sales footed close up to 5,000 tons, as follows:

Buyer season—700 tons, $1 03¼; 600, $1 03⅛; 600, $1 03; 700, $1 02⅞; 1,200, $1 02¾.
Seller season—500 tons, 92¾c.
Buyer 1885—100 tons, $1 06; 300, $1 06½ ₱ ctl.
Sales on the afternoon call were as follows:
Buyer season—200 tons, $1 02⅞; 100, $1 02¾; 500, $1 02⅝; 300, $1 02½.
Seller season—[illegible] tons, 92⅞c; 300, 92¾c.
Buyer January, season's storage paid—100 tons, 95⅝c; 100, 95¾c ₱ ctl.

OATS—Further arrivals to-day from Washington Territory to the extent of 2,500 bags. The immediate outlook is not favorable for any advance in prices. We quote: Surprise and Milling, $1 35@1 45; No. 1, $1 20@1 25; No. 2, $1@1 10; off grades, 75c@$1; Black, $1@1 10 ₱ ctl.

CORN—A choice article is in request at a small advance. Quotable at $1 10@1 15 for large Yellow; small Yellow, $1 15@1 20; White, $1@1 07½ ₱ ctl. Poor lots are neglected at the asking rate of 85c@$1 ₱ ctl.

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard, $2 25@3 for Brown and $2@2 25 for Yellow; Canary, 4@5c; Hemp, 3½@3¾c; Rape, 2½@3c; Timothy, 5½@6c; Alfalfa, 15c ₱ ℔; Flax, $2 25@2 50 ₱ ctl.

HAY—Alfalfa, $8 50@12 50; Wheat, $12@16; Oat, $9@15; Barley, $8@12; Mixed, $7@10 ₱ ton.

HOPS—Light local trading. Quotable at 10@12c ₱ ℔ for choice.

RYE—Nominal at $1 10@1 15 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Light inquiry. Quotable at $1 70@1 80 ₱ ctl.

POTATOES—The market is rather heavily stocked at the moment, and prices are favorable to buyers. Wharf rates are as follows: Early Rose, 70@85c; River Reds, 60@75c; Petalumas, $1@1 12½; Garnet Chile, 75c@$1 10; Peerless, $1@1 30 ₱ ctl; Humboldt Kidney, $1 15@1 25; do Red, $1 10@1 20 ₱ ctl; Peachblows, $1 10@1 25 ₱ ctl; New, 2@2½c ₱ ℔.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 60@1 80 ₱ ctl for choice; $1@1 25 for fair; poor, 25@50c ₱ sack.

BEANS—We quote as follows: Bayos, $2 50@3; Butter, $1 10@1 40; Pink, $1 65@1 75; Red, $2 25@37½; Lima, $1 75@2; Small White, $1 25@1 50; Pea, $1 50@1 75 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Another small box of Asparagus has been received, selling at 20c ₱ ℔. We quote prices as follows: Sprouts, 2½c ₱ ℔; Artichokes, 50c ₱ dozen; Cucumbers, $1@2 ₱ dozen; Carrots, 30@50c; Turnips, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Beets, 40@60c ₱ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 30@50c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 6c ₱ ℔; Celery, 50c ₱ dozen; Dried Peppers, 15@18c ₱ ℔; Green do (Los Angeles), 8c ₱ ℔; Mushrooms, 8@10c ₱ ℔; Dried Okra, 25@30c ₱ ℔; Marrowfat Squash, $5@6 ₱ ton; Hubbard Squash, $15@$15 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—Cold weather checks the demand for Oranges. We quote as follows: Apples, 35@75c for common, and $1@1 50 ₱ box for good to choice; Lemons—Malaga, $5; do Sicily, $5@5 50; do, California, $1@1 50 ₱ box for ordinary, and $1 75@2 for Sicily seed; Mexican Limes, $11 ₱ box; California do, 75c@$1 50 ₱ box; Oranges, California, $1 35@1 50 ₱ box for common, $2@2 50 for Riverside, and $3@4 for Navel; Bananas, $1 50@3 ₱ bunch; Cranberries, $18@25 ₱ bbl; Japanese Persimmons, 50c@$1 ₱ box; Italian Chestnuts, 15@17½c ₱ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried Apples, 2@2½c ₱ ℔ for sliced and 2c for quartered; Alden and Plummer, 6½@7c; Apricots 10@11c; Blackberries, 10c; Figs, 6c for pressed and 3c for unpressed; Smyrna do, 16c for layers, and 11½@12½c for kegs; Nectarines, 11c; Peaches, 15@16c for peeled, 9c for unpeeled; Pears, 4c for whole and 4c for sliced; machine dried, 9c; Plums, 8c for pitted and 2c for unpitted; German Prunes, 5@6c; French Prunes, 7@7½c ₱ ℔; Raisins, new crop Layers, $1 75@2; loose Muscatelle, $1 50 ₱ box. There are some old Londons that can be had at $1@1 25 ₱ box.

HONEY—We quote: Comb, 7c; Extracted, 4@5c ₱ ℔.

BUTTER—Supplies of a strictly choice article are not in excess of market wants. Fancy, 29@30c; choice, 27½@28½c; fair to good, 24@26c; ordinary, 20@22½c; mixed store shipments, dull at 12½@17½c; pickled roll, 22½@25c; firkin, 19@21c for good to choice, and 15@18c for ordinary to fair; Eastern, 12½@17c ₱ ℔.

CHEESE—Is moderately steady. We quote: Choice old, 11@12c; poor to good do, 6@10c; new, 12@14c ₱ ℔.

EGGS—Are weak at current rates. Quotable at 29@30c for choice, and 27½@28c ₱ dozen for store lots.

POULTRY—Receipts are less liberal and prices are a little more easy. Live Turkeys—gobblers do, 15@17c; hens, 18@20c; dressed, 16@20c ₱ ℔; Roosters, $4 75@5 for old, and $5 50@6 50 for young; Hens, $6@7; Broilers, $4 50@5, as to size; Ducks, $8@10 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2 25@2 50 ₱ pair.

GAME—Slow inquiry this morning. Lower rates prevail for some descriptions. We quote consignments as follows: Quail, 75@90c; Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, 75c@$1 for small and $1 25@1 50 for Cottontail; Mallard Ducks, $3 50@4; Canvasback, $3 50@4; Sprig, $2@2 50; Teal, $1 25@1 50; Widgeon, $1 50; small Ducks, 75c@$1; Grey Geese, $2 75@3 ₱ dozen; White Geese, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen; Brant, $1 50 ₱ dozen; English Snipe, $2@2 50; common do, 75c ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams are quotable at 14@14½c for Four Ace, Dupee's and Whittaker's, other brands, 13@13½c ₱ ℔. California, 12@13c for salt and sugar-cured. Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13½@14c; California Bacon, 11@11½c for heavy and medium, and 12@12½c for light medium, and 13@14c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 11@12c; Pork, $16@16 50 for extra prime, $18@18 50 for prime mess, $19 50@20 for mess, $20 50@21 for clear, $22@22 50 for extra clear; Pigs' feet, $16@18; Mess Beef, $15 50@16 for bbls, $8 50@9 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16@16 50 for bbls, $8@8 75 for hf-bbls; Family Beef, $18@19 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 14@15c ₱ ℔; Beef Tongues, $9 50@10 ₱ dozen; Eastern Lard, 11@11½c for tierces, and 11¼@11½c ₱ ℔ for pails; California do, 10-℔ tins, 8@8½c; 5-℔ tins, 9@9½c; pails, 10½@11c for 10-℔, 11@11½c for 5-℔, and 11½@12c ₱ ℔ for 3-℔ pails.

WOOL—Moderate movement at unchanged figures. We quote Fall:

Northern, free, ₱ ℔	12@14c
Northern, defective	9@11
Mountain, free	9@12
San Joaquin plains	6@ 8
Southern coast	6@ 8
Eastern Oregon, fair to good	14@16

FRESH MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 8½@9½c; second quality, 7½@8½c; third quality, 6½@7c ₱ ℔. Veal—Quotable at 9@12c ₱ ℔. Mutton—Wethers are quotable at 5@6c ₱ ℔, and Ewes at 4½@5c ₱ ℔. Lamb—Quotable at 8@9c ₱ ℔. Pork—Live Hogs, 4½@4¾c for hard grain Hogs on foot; dressed do, 6¾@6⅞c ₱ ℔.

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 14th.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Spot Wheat Bags are firmer. No desirable lot of 1884 importation can probably be had under 5⅞c, though the range is given at 5⅝@5¾c. Lots on the way are quoted at 5⅝@6c. The French steamer Bordeaux, which sailed for Havre on the 10th with Wheat, carried the unusual consignment of 750 bales of Bags. Upon inquiry we find that this was a lot of second-hand Wheat Bags originally imported from France. There being no sale for these Bags at over 2c or 2½c apiece, they have again been sent across the seas, where they will probably command 4c. Wool Bags are quoted at 35@40c and Potato Gunnies, 10½@11c apiece.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been very quiet since the 1st instant, but all are anticipating a good spring and summer trade.

BRICK—English Fire are jobbing at $32 50@37 50 ₱ thousand; English Bath, 45c ₱ dozen; California building descriptions, $6 50@11 ₱ thousand.

BROOMS—A local manufacturer publishes his price list as follows: Common Patent No. 3, $1 75; do ring necks, $1 50; Extra Patent, $2 50 for No. 1, $2 25 for No. 2, and $2 for No. 3; Ladies' Delight, $2; Patent Cap (Eastern Brush), $4, $3 50 and $3 25 for the three numbers; Eureka, $3 50, $3 25 and $3 for the three numbers; Mill and Stable, $3 and $2 50; Ship, $1 50; painted handles, 25c extra; galvanized bands, 50c extra; Toy Brooms, $1 75; 1 and 2 string velvet tops, $1 50, 3 string velvet tops, $1 75; patent ferrule handle, $1 75 ₱ dozen.

BREAD—Following is the latest city price list of the California Cracker Company for lots in cases containing about 25, 50 and 80 ℔s each:

Alphabet, per ℔	12c	Milk, Fancy, per ℔	9c
Assorted	10	Monitors	8
Assorted Ex	12	Nic Nacs	12
Bananas	14	Novelties	12
Boston	8	Numerals	12
Butter	7	Oatmeal	10
Charms	12	Overland	9
Cocoanut Cakes	14	Oysters	7
Cocoanut Taffy C's	14	Palace Mixed	15
Congress	16	Pearl	7
Cracknell	20	Picnic	6
Cracker Meal	8	Picnic Ex	7
Cream	16	Pretzels	10
Egg Jumbles	14	Saloon Pilot	6
Excelsiors	12	Santa Clara	7
Fruits	10	Seed Cakes	9
Galetta	7	Soda	5½
Ginger Cakes	9	Soda Extra	6½
Ginger Nuts	11	Spice Jumbles	12
Graham	8	Sugar	8
Honey C's Frosted	14	Vanilla Bars	14
Jenny Lind	9	Wafers	7
La Grande	9	Water	8
Lemon	9	Wines	8
Lunch	7	Ship Bread	3
Medallions	12	Pilot Bread	3½
Milk	8	Pilot Bread Ex	4

CASE GOODS — A leading local canning firm quotes Jellies of all kinds in 2-℔ tins at $2 25@2 50 per dozen; Assorted, Apricot, Plum, Pear, Peach, Gooseberry and Quince Jams, 2-℔ tins, $2 25@2 50; Blackberry and Currant Jams, $2 50@2 75; Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, $2 75@3 per dozen, 2-℔ tins. The same firm quotes table fruits as follows, in 2½-℔ tins:

Assorted	$2 00@2 25
Blackberries	2 25@2 50
Gooseberries	2 25@2 75
Raspberries	2 75@3 00
Strawberries	2 75@3 00
Black Cherries	2 25@2 50
White Cherries	2 75@3 00
Currants	2 25@2 50
Grape, Muscatel	2 00@2 25
Apples	1 75@2 00
Pears, Bartlett	2 35@2 50
Plums, Assorted	2 00@2 25
Coes G. Drop	2 00@2 25
Damson	2 00@2 25
Egg	2 00@2 25
Green Gage	2 00@2 25
Prunes, German	2 00@2 25
Apricots	2 00@2 25
Nectarines	2 25@2 50
Peaches, Y. F.	2 25@2 50
Quinces	2 25@2 50

CANDLES—The product of the local Candle factories is quoted as follows: San Francisco Crystal Wax, 16½c for 16 oz, and 14½c for 14 oz; Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 13½c; Star, 14 oz, 13c; Eagle, 12 oz, 11c; Cincinnati, 12 oz, 11c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14 oz, 16c; do 16 oz, 17c¾; Solar Sperm, 14 oz, 14c; do 16 oz, 16c; Adamantine, 12 oz, 12c; Eastern brands vary from 8c to 17c; Sperm, 25c; Paraffine, 17@18c ₱ ℔.

CEMENT—Eastern, $2 15@2 25; foreign, $3 25 to $3 50 ₱ bbl; Golden Gate Plaster, $2 75@3; Wotherspoon Plaster, $3@3 25; Santa Cruz Lime, $1 50@1 75 ₱ bbl; Land Plaster, $12 50 ₱ ton; Fire Clay, $4 ₱ bbl for American and $5 for English; Brick Dust, $4@5 ₱ bbl; Cattle Hair, 2½c; Goat's Hair, 4c ₱ ℔.

CHICORY—California, 5¾@6½c; English and German, 6@6½c ₱ ℔.

CIGARS—Jobbing rates for California made are as follows: Seed, $16@40; Seed and Havana, $40@75; Clear Havana, $60@125 ₱ M.

COAL—The Wellington mine is temporarily closed on account of a recent fire. The Carbon Hill mine, which has been worked very moderately for the past two or three months, is now turning out more liberally, as the steam collier is again in commission. Imports of European and Australian Coals have been quite liberal of late. The San Francisco Gaslight Company is selling Coke at 50c ₱ bbl by wholesale and 60c by retail. We quote coast Coals as follows: Coos Bay, $6 50@7; Renton and Seattle from ship's side or from Coal bunkers on wharf, $7 50; Nanaimo, $8@8 50 for Southfield Steam, and $9@9 50 for Southfield for domestic use; Wellington, $9 50@10.

COFFEE—Imports from all sources for 1884 were 136,200 bags, against 122,000 bags in 1883, 154,200 bags in 1882, 107,900 bags in 1881 and 153,100 bags in 1880. Sales from first hands in 1884 were 124,600 bags, and the stock on hand at the close was 11,350 bags. Quotations for Central American are 9¾@11½c; new crop Guatemala, 12c.

CORDAGE—Sisal, 1¼ inch and upwards, 10c; 12 thread, 10½c; 6 and 9 thread, 11c; Bale Rope, Tarred Rope, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, Twine for Hop and for Grape Vines, 10c; Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 11c; Manila, 1¼ inch and upward, and also Rope for the transmission of power, Bale Rope, Tarred Rope, Tarred Lanyard, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, and Twine for Hop and Grape Vines, 15½c; 12 thread, 16c; 6 and 9 thread, 16½c; Cables and Sand Pump Lines for Well-boring, and Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 16½c; all other kinds, 17@17½c. Discount on invoices of 10,000 ℔s. Terms, 60 days, or 1½ per cent off for cash. Cartage on all deliveries.

DRY GOODS—Brown Drill, 30 inch goods, are jobbing at 8¾@9c; Brown sheetings, 36 inch, 7¾@8c; Brown shirtings, 30 inch, 6@7c; Apron and Furniture Check, 14@17c; bleached and colored Cambrics, 5½@6c; heavy Denims, 28 inch, 16@18c; Cotton Flannel, 8½@12c for light, and 14½@22½c for heavy; Hickory Stripes, 11@12c; Prints, 6½@7c; Kentucky Jeans, 19@50c.

FISH—Pacific Codfish 4½c in 50 ℔ bdls; 5c in 100 ℔ cases and 6c for 30 ℔ boxes boneless. Canned Salmon are dull at $1 05@1 15; Eastern Codfish, 7@7½c ₱ ℔; Eastern Mackerel, $1 65@2 for No. 1 in 15 ℔ kits and $2 75@3 for Mess in 15 ℔ kits.

LEATHER—Sole, 27@30c for good heavy, 24@27c for good medium, and 22@24c ₱ ℔ for good light; Buff, 14@15c ₱ foot; Side, 14@16c ₱ foot; Calf Sides, 60@75c ₱ ℔; Kip Skins, 45@55c ₱ dozen; Harness Leather, 32½@35c ₱ ℔ for heavy and 25@30c for No. 2.

LUMBER—Nothing doing in cargo lots and prices for same are $1 50 to $2 below the following rates, which are for retail lots:

Rough Pine, merchantable, per M feet	$18 50
Rough Pine, No. 2	14 50
Rough Redwood, No. 1	19 50
Rough Redwood, No. 2	15 50
1x6 T. & G. No. 1, Pine	28 00
1x6 T. & G. No. 2, Pine	23 00
1x4 and 1¼x4x6 T. & G. No. 1, Pine	29 00
1x4 and 1¼x4x6 T. & G. No. 2, Pine	24 00
Stepping, Pine	29 00
Surface Redwood, No. 1	35 00
1x4 T. & G Redwood, 12 ft. and over	35 00
1x6 T. & G. Redwood, 12 ft. and over	32 00
1x4 and 6 T. & G Redwood, No. 2	27 00
½ inch	30 00
Fancy Pickets	25 00
Rough Pickets	15 00
Rough Square	13 00
Shingles	2 00

MATCHES—Percussion, 32½c; Telegraph, 50c; Eastern Parlor, $1 65.

METALS—Imports of Pig Iron and Tin Plate since the 1st instant have been quite large. Clipper Gap (California) Pig Iron is quoted at $25@30 for Nos. 1 to 4. We quote as follows for other kinds: Coke Tin, $5 25@5 50; Roofing Tin, $5 75; Charcoal Tin, $6 50@6 75 ₱ box; Yellow Metal, 20@22c; English Cast Steel, 14@15c; Sheet Zinc, 8½@9c; Pig Lead, 4@4½c; Bar Lead, 5½@6c; Lead Pipe, 7@8c; Sheet Lead, 8@8½c; Bar Copper, 13c; Pig Tin, 19c ₱ ℔.

NAILS—The Oakland Factory recently advanced its price to $2 90 for 10d to 60d, with 2 per cent. off for cash and 10c per keg off for carload lots of 200 kegs.

OIL—China Nut, 62@65c; California Castor, $1 45 for No. 1 and $1 25 No. 2; refined Cocoanut, 45@50c; California Linseed, in single barrel lots, 55c for raw and 60c for boiled; Petroleum, 110°, in cans, 17@21c; do, 150°, 24@30c; pure winter strained Lard, 70c, in barrels, and 75c in tins; Possel Olive, $5@5 25; Plagniol Olive, $5 50@6 50; Duret do, $6 50@6 75; extra fine kinds, $8@9 ₱ dozen quarts. The Arctic Oil Works quotations are as follows: Sperm, Crude, 90c; Natural Winter, $1 08; Bleached do, $1 13; Whale, Coast, 54@55c; Natural Winter, 60c; do Spring, 55c; Bleached Winter, 61@62c; do Spring, 60c; Extra Bleached, Coast, 62c; do Northern, 63@64c ₱ gallon.

PAINTS—Pioneer White Lead, product of local factory, 6@6½c.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 80c, 90c, $1 and $1 10 ₱ ream for the four styles.

QUICKSILVER—The price in London is £6 15s. The leading producer here asks $35.

RICE—Hawaiian, 4¾@4⅞c; Mixed China, $3 85@4 for new crop; No. 2, $4 25@4 50; No. 1 do, $4 80@5 75; extra No. 1 do, $6@6 20 ₱ two mats, each nominally 50 ℔s, the net weight of which is from 46 to 48 ℔s.

RUBBER GOODS—The net prices for three-ply and four-ply Rubber Hose are 7@19c for ½ inch, 7@23c for ¾ inch, 16@31c for 1 inch, 20@39c for 1¼ inch, 24@47c for 1½ inch, 32@62½c for 2 inch, and 40c@$1 for 2 inch; Suction Hose, 37@50c for 1 inch, 55@82½c for 1½ inch, and 75c@$1 50 for 2 inch; Steam Fire Engine Hose, 80c@$1 25. These are the prices of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.

SALT—Liverpool from warehouse is quoted at $22 50 for Higgins', $18 for Marshall's and $16 50 for all other brands; Carmen Island, $13@15 for coarse and $22@25 for fine; California, $10@12 for coarse and $14@16 for fine.

SOAP—We quote Pale at 5@6c, and Chemical Olive at 7@9c ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Cassia, 6@6¼c; Cloves, 14½@15c; Nutmegs, 48@60c; Mace, 40@41c; Pepper, 17@18c; Pimento, 6¼@6½c ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Kingsford's Pure, 7c in barrels and 7½c in boxes; Silver Gloss, 8½c in barrels and 9@9½c in boxes; Oswego Corn, 9¼@9½c.

SUGAR—On the 5th the American Refinery made a reduction on several grades. The California Refinery prices are those reported for December 8th. The rates for 25-bbl lots are as follows:

	American Refinery.	California Refinery.
Extra Fine Cube	7¾c	......
(A) Patent Cube	......	7¾c
(A) Crushed	7¾	7¾
(A) Loaves	8¼	......
Fine Crushed	7¾	7¾
Powdered	7⅞	......
Extra Powdered	......	7⅞
Extra Fine Powdered	9	......
Dry Granulated	7¼	7¼
Extra Granulated	......	7
XX Dry Granulated	7¼	......
Confectioners' (A)	7	......
Extra C	......	6
Extra Golden C	6½	......
Golden C	6	5¾
El Dorado C	6¼	......
Mariposa C	5¾	......
Nonpareil C	5½	......

SYRUP—Prices of American Refinery product are 35c in bbls, 37½c in half bbls, 42½c in 5-gallon kegs, and 52½c in 1-gallon tins.

TEA—Good medium grades of Japan are jobbing at 32½@37½c.

WOODENWARE—The price-list of the Coos Bay Stave and Lumber Company's product is in part as follows: Pails, painted, 3 hoops, $2 50 per dozen; varnished do brass hoops, $2 75; varnished do galvanized hoops, $3; White Pails galvanized hoops, $3@3 50; brass-bound, $6@7 50; Lard Pails covered, $2 25@2 50; Flour, $10, $7 50 and $5 50, for the three sizes; Feed and Stable, $5@6 50 for cedar, and $7 50@9 for oak; Deck Buckets, $5@5 50; Well Buckets, $7 50@10 50; Water Kegs, $4 50@5 per dozen; Tubs, painted, $9@20 per dozen, or $3 per nest; varnished do, $9@21; white do, $14@20 per dozen; Keelers, $2 50@6 for plain, and $5@9 per dozen for brass-bound; Family Washboards, $2; double zinc do, $3 50; laundry, $5 per dozen.

WOOLEN GOODS—Pioneer Blanketing is quoted as follows: Vicuna and Brown, 72 inch, 32 oz., $2 50 ₱ yard; Gray, same width and weight, $1 87½; Gray, same width, 24 oz., $1; Gray, 54 inch, 16 oz., 80c; White sluice, 60 inch, $2 50; Pioneer flannels, ¾ gray, or white twilled, 7 oz., 50c; same, 5 oz., 40c; Scarlet and dark blue, 60c ₱ 7 oz and 40c ₱ 4½ oz.; white, plain fulled, $1 10; 32 inch do, $1 25; 6-4 French plaids, $1 20; do ¾ extra heavy, 65c; Opera flannels, 35@37½c; Honeycomb flannels, $2 25@2 75 ₱ yard.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 15th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is steady and Wheat firmer.

WOOL—California is steady at 9@10c for fall burry, and 12@16c for clean fall; spring burry, 10@15c; clean spring, 15@23c; pulled, 24@32c.

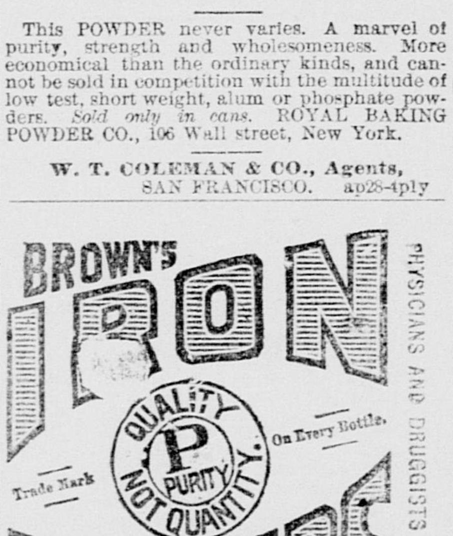
HIDES—California are steady at 21@21½c.

CHICAGO, January 15th.

WHEAT—81½c for February.
CORN—38c for February.
PORK—$12 17½ for February.
LARD—$6 95 for February.

LIVERPOOL, January 15th.

WHEAT—Rather more inquiry. California spot lots, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; off coast, 36s 6d; just shipped, 37s 6d; nearly due, 36s 6d; cargoes on passage, firm and probably dearer. Quantity of Wheat on passage to Continent, 400,000 qrs; Wheat and Flour to U. K., 2,225,000 qrs.



UNDERTAKERS.

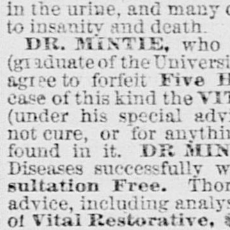
MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

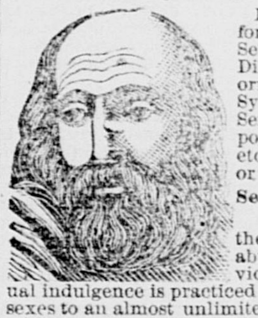
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

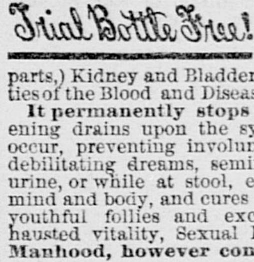
DENTISTRY.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.



MEDICAL.





CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION—TWELFTH DAY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 16, 1885.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock A. M., President Daggett in the chair. Roll called and quorum present. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

During the reading of the journal a motion was made by Mr. Steele to dispense with the further reading of the journal. Pending discussion it was found that the hold-over Clerk had been elected to a county office in his own county, and, after staying here a week, left John F. Maher in charge of the journal. To cover the case, on motion of Mr. Del Valle, the President was authorized to appoint a temporary Clerk. John F. Maher was appointed. The motion to dispense with the reading of the journal was lost.

Mr. Lynch said there were a number absent, and he moved a call of the Senate. Lost.

Mr. Days offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senator receiving the highest number of votes upon the next ballot, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be President pro tem. of the Senate.

Mr. Days said it was the most honorable way out of the difficulty. It had been done in Congress on two several occasions. The Senate might stay here all session and nothing be accomplished.

Senator Spencer of Stanislaus said it was the same old resolution over again. The Republicans were basing their case upon only two cases, and those exceptional cases, and in defiance of all parliamentary law and all custom. They ask the Senate to do an unlawful act.

Senator Saxe said he wished to organize the Senate as soon as possible, and he thought this body might do what a higher body had done, without being guilty of violating law. He quoted from Cushing in support of his opinion.

Senator Johnson said the motion in Congress was entertained by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who was Speaker temporarily. This majority rule had been in force in this State ever since it became a State, and had never been violated. He did not want an officer who would sit in his seat by a mere plurality vote. These precedents, when once established, will be cited hereafter. It would be like Banquo's ghost, always poking its monstrous head up and refusing to down.

Mr. Days again supported the resolution.

Spencer of Stanislaus said it would be possible under the resolution to elect the officers by eleven votes. For his part he would rather dome out squarely and vote direct for his most bitter political opponent, because, in that way he would not violate parliamentary law and custom.

Mr. Lynch thought this matter had been settled the other day. All history shows that all States and countries have established that a majority is required.

Senator Del Valle opposed the resolution. The question was one simply of parliamentary law. That law had already been cited here. If this rule were adopted there would be no use in having rules, because they might be overturned at any time by a plurality vote.

Afternoon Session.

The Senate reconvened at 2 o'clock. Quorum present.

The question being on the resolution of Mr. Days, Senator McClure moved a call of the Senate, which was carried. All present except those absent on leave. Further proceedings were dispensed with. The resolution was lost—ayes 17, noes 17—and President Daggett directed the Secretary to record his vote in the negative.

The Senate proceeded to ballot three times, with the same old result. On the fourth ballot the Democratic side of the Senate became suddenly paralyzed. It was understood this morning that the Republicans had broken away from the caucus, but it was not believed they would organize, on account of the absence of so many Senators. But on the fourth ballot Senator Beauvais led the break by voting for Knight. Chandler voted for Hurlburt, DeLong for Chandler, Drum for Knight, Hurlburt for Chandler, Johnson of San Bernardino for Baldwin.

Mr. Lowe said, on casting his ballot, that owing to his earnest desire to organize the Senate, and stop this enormous outlay of money and precious time, every moment of which was precious to the suffering interests of the State, and disavowing emphatically any favoritism or prejudice for or against either of the contending factions of the Democratic side, he would cast his vote for Senator Baldwin. Mr. Palmieri voted for Knight; Parkinson for Chandler; Routier for Knight; Saxe for Knight; Steele for Baldwin; Wallace for Knight; Whitney for McClure.

Mr. Wright, in casting his vote, made an explanation. He recited the various features of the political drama that had presented itself to the Senate for the past two weeks. He had answered to his name, he said, on this one question 181 times, and yet no result. The Republicans, twenty in number, had followed a universally adopted political custom, and selected a candidate and voted for him. The Republicans had tried by all means in their power to organize the Senate. On the other hand, the Democratic members had by their actions demonstrated that with the capacity which they possessed, and which the Republicans did not, that they would never organize the Senate. The Republicans had demonstrated that they possessed the will but not the power to organize. He said he was a Republican of long standing, as strong a partisan as any person has a right to be, but he was a Republican as a means to secure an end. He was not a Republican enough to sit in his seat any longer and jeopardize the interests of the people of the State, and for that reason he would cast his vote for Senator Knight.

The vote resulted as follows:

Knight 13, McClure 1, Johnson of Sonoma 2, Chandler 5, Hurlburt 1, Baldwin 3, Del Valle 9.

On the second ballot the vote stood as follows:

For Johnson—Baldwin, Lowe.

For Knight—Beauvais, Creighton, Cross, DeLong, Dougherty, Drumm, Kelly, Kellogg, Knight, Palmieri, Parkinson, Perry, Routier, Saxe, Wallis, Whitney, Wright.

For Baldwin—Boone, Chandler, Filcher, Foster, Johnson of San Bernardino, Johnson of Sonoma, Langford, Lynch, Mahler, Spencer of Napa, Spencer of Stanislaus, Steele.

For Chandler—Parker, Hurlburt.

Pending the second ballot Senator Boone desired to explain his vote. He said he was about to cast his first vote for a Democrat, and he wanted to state his reasons. He was sent here to represent the Thirteenth District of San Francisco. It was a fact well known to all that there were measures of great importance to come before this session of the Legislature that materially affected the various branches of industry throughout this State, and of more importance to the people of this State than the mere ratification of any political faction. The Constitution allows the Legislature but sixty days, and two weeks of that time had already been consumed, and yet the Senate is not ready for action. Political dissensions had prevented the Democrats, who had the power, from organizing the Senate. The Senate had been kept day after day wasting time which ought to have been occupied in furthering legislation, and he believed the time had come to stop that business and get down to work. He wished it distinctly understood that in doing so he did not indorse any principle nor any issue raised by any faction in the Senate. He thereupon voted for Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Parkinson asked leave to explain his vote. In abandoning his party organization he was about to cast his vote for the first time in that Senate for a Democrat. In doing so he wanted it understood that he neither indorsed nor condemned either of the Democratic factions. He did it solely for the purpose of bringing about the organization of the Senate. Laying aside party feeling and recognizing only the great public necessity, he would cast his vote for Knight.

Dr. Saxe rose, as he said, according to custom to explain his vote. He had only this to say, that he had no apology to make to the Senate, nor to anybody else, and he therefore voted for Knight.

Mr. Steele explained his vote. He could not say that he had never voted for a Democrat. He had frequently done so in his own county, when he thought the Democrat the better man. Whenever he could serve the people better by voting for a Democrat he was going to do it. He claimed to be an independent man; thinking for himself, and he claimed the right without regard to party caucus to vote for Senator Baldwin, which he did.

On the third ballot the vote stood as follows:

For Baldwin—Boone, Chandler, Del Valle, Felcher, Foster, Johnson of San Bernardino, Johnson of Sonoma, Langford, Lynch, Mahler, Spencer of Napa, Spencer of Stanislaus, Steele.

For Knight—Beauvais, Creighton, Cross, De Long, Dougherty, Drumm, Kelly, Kellogg, Knight, Lowe, Palmieri, Parkinson, Perry, Routier, Saxe, Wallis, Whitney, Wright.

For Johnson—Baldwin.

For Chandler—Hurlburt, Parker.

Before the vote was announced Knight lacked just one vote of a majority, and Senator Lowe then arose and said that he was extremely anxious that the Senate should be organized this week and settle down to work, and, therefore, to settle it then and there, he would change his vote from Johnson to Knight. The change was greeted with applause, and the great dead-lock was at last a thing of the past. The corrected vote stood: Knight 18, Baldwin 13, Chandler 2. The President then declared Senator Knight elected President pro tem.

THE ELECTION OF A SECRETARY.

Mr. Johnson of Sonoma nominated Ed. F. Smith, of Sacramento.

Mr. Lowe nominated M. D. Boruck.

A ballot was had, resulting as follows, Senator Steele voting for Smith on the ground that he was a good officer, and there was no need of a change:

For Smith—Baldwin, Cox, Cross, Del Valle, Dougherty, Drumm, Filcher, Foster, Johnson of Sonoma, Kelly, Kellogg, Knight, Langford, Lynch, Mahler, Spencer of Napa, Spencer of Stanislaus, Steele—18.

For Boruck — Beauvais, Boone, Chandler, De Long, Hurlburt, Johnson of San Bernardino, Lowe, McClure, Palmieri, Parker, Parkinson, Perry, Routier, Saxe, Wallis, Whitney, Wright—18.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Mr. Johnson of Sonoma nominated R. O. Cravens and J. J. McCarty, and Mr. Boone nominated F. J. Saxe.

Mr. Whitney nominated Frank B. Ogden.

Mr. Kelly nominated Hugh J. Lynch, of San Francisco, and W. H. McGrevy, of San Francisco.

Six ballots were taken with no result, the Democrats being divided again.

Another ballot was taken, and when the name of Senator Cross was called he rose to explain the vote he was about to cast. No man could have been elected in the last twenty years in his county without the aid of Republican votes. He had received many Republican votes. He was a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian stripe, and no Conventions, and no bodies of men, could read him out of that party as long as he chose to belong to it. It had been said falsely that the element to which he belonged had discussed and agreed to support certain nominees. He claimed the privilege of voting according to the dictates of his own judgment. He had determined to cast his vote for F. J. Saxe.

This making a majority, F. J. Saxe was declared elected as one of the Assistant Secretaries.

On the nineteenth ballot Mr. Kellogg withdrew Mr. McGrevy's name, which left it a tie vote between McCarty and Ogden. President Daggett cast the deciding vote, and McCarty was declared duly elected.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Johnson presented the name of I. G. Mesick.

Mr. Hurlburt nominated P. R. Kline.

On the first ballot the vote was a tie—17 to 17. Governor Daggett cast the deciding vote, and Mesick was declared duly elected.

ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

A Republican Senator nominated R. V. Parker.

Johnson nominated B. McHale.

Kellogg nominated J. Pinch.

Five ballots were had, and resulted in the same old deadlock. Desiring to finish up, if possible, the Senate then took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

The Senate reconvened at 8 o'clock P. M.

Balloting for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms was resumed. On the seventh ballot Pinch was elected.

MINUTE CLERK.

Mr. Perry nominated R. G. Faulk.

Mr. Del Valle nominated George W. Peckham.

Faulk was elected on the first ballot.

JOURNAL CLERK.

Mr. Johnson, of Sonoma, nominated John F. Maher.

Mr Lowe nominated H. A. Mason.

On the first ballot the vote stood 16 to 16, and the President cast the deciding vote in favor of Maher.

ENROLLING CLERK.

Johnson of Sonoma nominated P. M. Sullivan.

Chandler nominated O. W. Jasper.

On the first ballot the vote stood 16 to 16, and the President cast the deciding vote in favor of Sullivan.

ENGROSSING CLERK.

Mr. Routier nominated J. W. Jackson.

Mr. Lynch nominated Wm. J. Gavigan.

Dougherty nominated Geo. F. Tuttle.

Mr. Cross nominated M. Simmons. On the 11th ballot Tuttle was elected.

Mrs. Russell was elected Postmistress.

A committee consisting of Del Valle, McClure and Kelly was appointed to inform the Governor that the Senate was fully organized.

The Secretary was directed to inform the Assembly of the organization.

The officers were then sworn in.

A committee on rules was appointed.

After the introduction of numerous resolutions in relation to subordinate officers, which were laid on the table, the Senate adjourned till tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, January 16, 1885.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M., Speaker Parks in the chair. Roll called, and quorum present. Prayer by Chaplain Davis. Reading of Journal of preceding day dispensed with.

Leave of absence for one day was granted Messrs. Hollister, Coleman and Goucher.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Jordan—Reciting the fact that the Alameda delegation's act, in asking for a clerk on the preceding day, was not done seriously, and asking that it be not considered by the Committee on Attaches. Adopted.

By Pellet—Granting the use of the Assembly Chamber on Thursday evening next to the Committee on Viniculture and Viticulture, for the purpose of holding a meeting for the consideration of matters pertaining to the grape industry. Adopted.

By Reeves—Instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to supply the State Library with five copies of all documents ordered printed by the Assembly. Adopted.

By Franklin—Appointing Charles Stanton Enrolling Clerk, at a salary of $8 per day. Committee on Attaches.

By Jordan (and amended by Munday)—Providing that committee clerks shall receive pay only from the date of their appointment. Adopted.

By Wood—Providing for the appointment of a standing committee of seven on immigration. Committee on Rules.

By Jordan—That all matters pertaining to the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum (so-called) shall be referred to the Committee on Education. Adopted.

By Britt (concurrent)—Urging upon Congress the necessity for appropriating funds for the erection of a Postoffice building in San Francisco. Federal Relations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Morris—To amend Section 3881 of the Political Code, requiring Assessors to procure the written consent of the District Attorney, Auditor and Tax Collector in order to make changes on the assessment roll, instead of the written consent of the District Attorney alone, as formerly. County and Township Governments.

By Henley—To prohibit the use of explosives in streams, or the pollution of the same by poisonous or other deleterious substances. Fish and Game.

By Allen—To repeal the Act providing for the formation of agricultural societies, and as a substitute therefor. Agriculture.

By Corcoran—To amend the Act providing for the government of municipal corporations. County and Township Governments.

Watson of Alameda—To amend Section 3865 of the Political Code, relating to lands sold at tax sales. Judiciary.

By Deveny—To amend the Penal Code, relative to the use and sale of opium. Crimes and Penalties.

By Ashe—To amend Section 1064 of the Penal Code. Judiciary.

By Morris—To amend Section 3881 of the Penal Code, relating to revenue. Judiciary.

By Patterson—To amend Section 1 of Article XIII. of the Constitution. Constitutional Amendments.

By Loud—To amend the Political Code, relative to the collection of wharfage on merchandise by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. [The bill provides that wharfage on merchandise must be paid by and directly collected from the master, owner or consignee of vessels, and that no tolls shall be collected by the load on merchandise passing on or off the wharves; and that the collection of wharfage by toll collectors must cease.]

By Kalben—To amend the Act relative to apprentices. Judiciary.

By Almy—To amend Section 25 of the County Government Act. County and Township Governments.

By May (18 bills)—Making appropriations for deficiencies in the appropriations for the following-named purposes, for the thirty-fifth fiscal year:

Postage and expressage in Controller's office	$3 79
Traveling expenses of the Attorney-General	84 00
Traveling expenses of the Attorney-General and Surveyor-General	1,025 00
Postage and expressage in Surveyor-General's office	4 40
Postage and expressage in office of Adjutant-General	31 43
Cleaning and transportation of arms, etc	2 05
Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, Code Civil Procedure	7,692 53
Postage and contingent expenses of Supreme Court	64 00
Traveling expenses of State Board of Equalization	422 95
Salary of Clerk to State Board of Equalization	600 00
Salary of Guardian of Yosemite Valley	500 00
Support of State Prison at Folsom	96 86
Support of State Insane Asylum at Stockton	6,214 65
Restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State	941 05
Continuing special investigations in agricultural department of the State University	359 79
Arrest of criminals outside the limits of the State	2,025 15
Transportation of insane	4,877 16
Transportation of prisoners	4,340 42

Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

By Moffitt—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to City Justices of the Peace. Judiciary.

By Firebaugh—Relating to estates by succession. Judiciary.

Also, relating to suits for the foreclosure of liens. Judiciary.

By McLean—To confer certain powers on Trustees of public libraries. Municipal Corporations.

By McJunkin—To amend Section 1054 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in relation to the time allowed in which to plead, answer, etc. Judiciary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Culver moved that when the Assembly adjourned it be till Monday next at 11 A. M.

Firebaugh moved to amend by making it 1 o'clock. Lost.

Davis asked leave of absence for the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds till Wednesday next. Granted.

Munday offered a resolution instructing the Chairman of committees to notify the authors of bills when the same would be considered. Adopted.

Leave of absence was, on motion of Jordan, granted the Committee on Education until Monday next.

Weaver moved that the Assembly adjourn until 2 o'clock on Monday. Lost.

Weaver, who is Speaker pro tem., then asked leave of absence till Monday.

The Speaker said he did not see how it could be granted, as he wished to be absent himself.

Loud moved that the Committee on Municipal Corporations be granted leave of absence. Lost.

On motion of Munday, recess was taken till 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The House reassembled at 2 P. M., Speaker pro tem. Weaver in the chair. Roll called and quorum present.

Long offered a resolution to the effect that there be no further introduction of bills until the Senate should be organized.

On motion of Woodward, the resolution was laid on the table.

Edwards offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep the cloak-room open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. each day. Adopted.

At this juncture quite a discussion arose over various motions to adjourn, and finally the Assembly, on motion of Davis, took a recess till 4 P. M.

On reassembling, at the hour named, Deveney moved to adjourn. Carried.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

On Thursday Mr. Mears of Sonoma introduced a bill in the Assembly the object of which is to secure better county roads, by requiring all repairs thereto to be done by contract, instead of by direction of the Roadmasters, as at present. Under the present system one man has, in many instances, from thirty to forty miles of road under his supervision, and it is impossible for him to give the necessary attention to such an extent of road. Mr. Mears' bill contemplates the division of the roads of each county into sections of eight, ten or twelve miles each, and to have the repairing in these separate sections done by contract.

The bill introduced by Assemblyman Davis of Sacramento, relative to a State detective force, provides for the appointment of a State detective force, consisting of a chief and five subordinate detectives. The chief is to be appointed by the Governor, and the subordinates are to be selected by the chief. The State is to be divided into five districts, to each of which a detective will be assigned. No appointment is to be made on account of politics, and no removals are to be made except for cause, and after a hearing. The members of the force are to have the police powers of Sheriffs and Constables throughout the State, and their whole time is to be devoted to the detection of crime. The chief is to receive a salary of $2,400, and each of the subordinates $1,500 annually, and they are not permitted to receive rewards.

The Assembly Committee on Elections yesterday completed its investigation of the Buhlert-Leary contest for the seat held by the later, from the Fortieth (San Francisco) District. The committee unanimously decided in favor of Buhlert, the contestant; and if the report be accepted by the House, Sargent, it is said, will gain a vote. In the case of Tyler vs. Morris, the committee has decided in favor of Morris by a vote of 6 out of 7. This will undoubtedly result in continuing Morris, the sitting member, in his seat.

Considerable merriment was created in the Assembly yesterday, just prior to the announcement that the deadlock in the Senate had been broken, by the introduction of a resolution by Douglas to the effect that the Assembly do resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of appointing forty sub-committees, of two members each, whose duty it shall be to at once proceed to the Senate Chamber and take one honorable Senator each, and in good style carry away such Senator to the banks of the roaring and mighty Sacramento river, and therein immerse such Senator until he then and there yields and cries: "Yes, I will organize!" and says, "Hold, enough!"

Munday of Sonoma moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Irrigation, which provoked laughter and applause. The Chair declared the resolution out of order.

THE VITICULTURAL INVESTIGATION.

The action of the Assembly in ordering an investigation of the present condition and immediate wants of the viticultural industries of the State, will awaken earnest attention on the part of all vine-growers. The Committee on Viticulture has given notice that the meeting will be held in the Assembly chamber next Thursday evening. If the Senate Committee on Agriculture is appointed in time it will be invited to unite in the work. The State Viticultural Commission has been notified to be in attendance, and prominent vine-growers from different parts of the State will no doubt also be present for the purpose of consultation.

During the last four years the area of vineyards has increased with astonishing rapidity. C. A. Wetmore, speaking upon the subject, says: "It is probable that the annual wine crop will be multiplied fourfold within three years. The vintage of 1888, if the season is favorable, may indeed reach the figure of 70,000,000 gallons. Raisin and shipping grapes also have increased in importance. It is the opinion of those best informed that this sudden increase of production will cause no losses to the people if proper steps are taken in due time to prepare the way for the proper storage, and for opening new markets as well as enlarging those now enjoyed. The State at large is interested in this question, as business generally and country real estate prices and credits greatly depend upon passing this critical period in our history without demoralization of the industry. The northern part of this State is now looking mainly to viticulture for the future support of citizens, and as a means to induce immigration. It will be well for the country if the most effective measures shall be taken to secure the prosperity of producers, and thereby the welfare of all who are indirectly concerned."

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden January 13th:

For Sacramento—Kirk, Geary & Co., 1 box drugs; H. Eckhardt, 1 box revolvers; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 44 barrels hams, 20 cases molasses; J. G. Davis, 14 bags hair; Burns, Church & Hancock, 1 case lamp burners; Baker & Hamilton, 700 kegs nails; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 15 casks chain, 400 kegs nails; G. B. Corwin, 2 cases cigars; Locke & Lavenson, 2 rolls carpet; F. Kolliker, 1 box machinery; Hale Bros. & Co., 3 cases boots and shoes; S. Lipman & Co., 1 case cotton goods; Billingsley & Co., 10 dozen and 20 crates pails, 5 dozen baskets; Mebius & Co., 24 pails tobacco; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 10 boxes machinery; W. R. Strong & Co., 2 boxes tree seedlings; Sullivan & Ravekes, 300 cases oil; J. Hahn & Co., 1 barrel and 5 kegs saltpetre, 7 boxes, 1 keg and 1 package drugs; Adams, McNeill & Co., 11 barrels hams; Gregory, Barnes & Co., 1 box poultry.

For Stockton—Stockton Combined Harrow and Agricultural Works, 13 boxes bolts, 1 barrel hinges; Langrege & Garwood, 9 cases boots and shoes; J. H. O'Brien, 25 boxes glassware; E. A. Baird, 1 piano; Austin Bros., 1 box wrenches, 44 cases barn door hangers; C. E. Owen, 1 case musical instruments; T. H. Selby & Co., 38 bars and 38 bundles steel.

For Ione—G. H. Russ, 1 keg syrup.

For Oroville—J. W. Ketcham, 1 box stationery.

For Boca—F. W. Doane, 1 machine.

For Marysville—W. H. Playmist, 1 box marble statues.

For Wheatland—Dr. G. C. Westover, 1 box household goods.

The following passed New Orleans on the 10th:

For Sacramento—B. Hadstrom, 5 bundles advertising matter; L. Elkus & Co., 20 bales cotton goods; Lindley & Co., 500 cases canned goods.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed January 16, 1885.]

January 14, 1885—George W. Bearse to George Sherman—Southeast quarter of section 24, township 9 north, range 7 east; $800.

January 15, 1885—Jane Hathaway to H. W. Rivett—Lot 4, O and P, Eleventh and Twelfth streets; $4,500.

HOPS.—Emmet Wells' New York *Hop Circular* of January 9th says: "Those who hoped for, and predicted a better market after the close of the holidays, have this week been made happy by a full verification of their predictions and a realization of their hopes, for at no time since the beginning of the season in September last has the market been in such good shape as now. Prices on choice hops are fully two cents better than last week; but the improvement is noticeable only on 'State' hops, Pacific coast stock not seeming to share the advance. In this connection we would state that the stock of choice Pacific on this market was nearly or quite exhausted last week by a free export movement, leaving nothing but medium and low grades in stock. Fresh supplies of choice would no doubt be taken up quick on arrival at equally as good prices as rule on 'States,' but the fact is, choice hops of all descriptions are getting very scarce, and it is not to be wondered at that more money is asked for the few remaining unsold. No brewer who stakes his reputation on the good ale or beer he makes is going to let a few additional cents per pound on the price of hops stand in his way when he gets ready to buy. His motto is, 'Give us the quality and we will pay the price.' Seventeen and eighteen cents have been freely paid here this week, and nineteen has been bid for hops which are held for twenty cents. This shows a marked improvement over any previous week since November last, and we believe when the fact becomes better known among exporters and brewers how scarce really choice hops are, they will not hesitate to advance their bids on such if they wish to secure any."

An old Indian squaw died near Ukiah recently. The Mendocino *Dispatch-Democrat* asserts that her body was cremated on a log fire, and on Wednesday her late residence was torn down. This last act is performed by the Indians that the evil spirits with which every one is supposed to be possessed may no longer have an abiding place on the earth, and that they may thus be forced to take their flight for other realms.

Los Angeles *Express*: The railroad boys represent Mojave to be a regular "hurrah town" and full of roughs. A saloon-keeper named Billy Mahone engaged in a dispute with a gambler over a game of cards, and argued his side of the question with a six-shooter. The gambler received a bad wound in the left shoulder, but was able to board a north-bound train and go to Fresno. Mahone was not arrested.

The Coquille City (Or.) *News* says: A piece of a skull and also part of a thigh bone was blown ashore from the explosion of the Sol Thomas, at Empire, Sunday. The skull was sticking to a piece of timber 8 by 10 inches, and 15 feet long, which was blown upwards of 100 yards.

The Biggs *Policy* says: William Sharkey, Postmaster at Oroville, has been suspended by a Postal Agent for alleged shortage in accounts to the amount of $1,200. Sam Titus, of Biggs, has been put in charge of the office by Sharkey's bondsmen.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

Further Proceedings—The Stockton Platform Reaffirmed.

The RECORD-UNION'S telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Convention of Democrats which met in San Francisco Thursday to consider the general welfare of the party, closed with the introduction of an amendment by Mr. Foley to the committee resolutions. Subsequent action was as follows:

REMARKS OF J. W. FOLEY.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Foley said: "I see nothing undemocratic in the resolution. The party is in a very critical condition. It is useless to deny that there is strife in the party. I believe the time has come when the leaders of the party should come together in the true spirit and unite the two factions of the party. We might as well meet the condition of the party at the present time now as hereafter. There were some things that were done at the Stockton Convention which I do not approve; there are many other things which I do heartily approve. I think that we should not drive out a number of Democrats from the party. Accursed be the resolution that divides the party. I offer my resolution in the interest of harmony."

S. M. White asked Mr. Foley what his resolution meant.

Mr. Foley in reply said: "The Stockton Convention in one of its resolutions said that Judge Field had no right to aspire to the Presidency of the United States. I believe Judge Field has the right to aspire to that or any other office. If the gentleman will read the resolution, he will understand it as well as the author."

J. W. Breckinridge spoke in support of the resolutions: "One object of our assembling here is to express the sentiment of the Democratic party on the present situation of the party in the State. We all know that the party is in the midst of some difficulties. There is a faction in the party which is led by a paper in the city, the *Alta*, which professes that it is the representative of the Democratic party in this State. That paper does not represent the party, but a faction, which is reputable in wealth, intelligence and social position, but contemptible in point of members. I believe the great majority of the Democratic party is in sympathy with the principles announced by the Stockton Convention. That paper has attributed the Democratic defeat in this State in the national campaign to the course of the Stockton Convention. Every man of intelligence knows that this is not true. The disaster in this State was due to the treachery of the malcontents in the party, and to the fact also that the popular idol, Allan G. Thurman, was not nominated at Chicago. No one desires to see harmony in the party in the State more than I do, but I do not want it at the expense of abandoning our principles. If the Democratic party in this State is not the party of anti-monopoly it is nothing. If we are willing to stoop so low as to go back on the action of the Stockton Convention, the minority would glorify over the masses of the Democratic party in the State. The amendment offered by Mr. Foley is a stultification of the party. We do not deny the right of Judge Field to aspire to any office in the land, but that right does not carry with it the backing of a constituency. I will say, finally, that in commending the course of the fifteen Senators in the Legislature, we do not condemn the course of the other five—we simply state that they have not the approval of the party."

SENATOR REDDY.

Senator Pat. Reddy asked Mr. Foley:

"Do you accord to the people the right to reject the claims of any candidate?"

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Foley.

"Have they the right to instruct their representative to vote against a candidate?" asked Mr. Reddy.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Then what do you want this body to do? Do you mean to insinuate that the Democratic party has never allowed any one in its ranks to aspire to office?"

Mr. Foley said: "I was at the Stockton Convention, and I applauded the course of Mr. Reddy, when he defended Marshall against the attacks that were made against him."

"I call the gentleman to order," said Mr. Reddy. "I don't think it is necessary to refer to personal matters of that kind."

Mr. Foley continued: "I have a detestation of pledge-breakers, but I appeal to you to act for the good of the party in the future."

Arnold, of Colusa, spoke as follows: "I am not here seeking an appointment. I have come from Colusa to promote the harmony of the party. I offer the following resolution in the interests of peace:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the meeting that the Democrats of California as a party should lay aside past and present differences, and prepare to present an unbroken front in future political conflicts.

Resolved, That we are willing our present Senator and Representatives in Congress should advise President Cleveland and his administration as to appointments in this State.

S. M. White opposed Arnold's resolution. He said: "If we are to barter away what we consider sacred, then I do not want harmony at such a price. Are you ready to disapprove of the action of the Stockton Convention? The resolution of Mr. Foley recants the action of that body in regard to Justice Field. If this body is ready to indorse Justice Field, who says that the State has no right to regulate fares and freights, then it is time to recant our resolutions in regard to him."

REPLY OF EX-GOVERNOR IRWIN.

Ex-Governor Irwin replied as follows to Mr. White: "I regret exceedingly that these resolutions of the committee have been introduced. I presume that the Stockton Convention represented three-fourths of the Democrats of the State. I do not want this body to reverse the action of that Convention, but I don't want to see it reiterate the platform of that Convention. That Convention denounced some men as corrupt and unworthy of confidence. I think that was something that should not have been done. I think there might have been men in the extra session who did not vote for the Barry bill who did so conscientiously. I know that some men were so actuated. I think now that this body should not reiterate the declaration that such men are unworthy of confidence. This is a momentous event. At the recent election we were defeated by 13,000. The lack of harmony in the Democratic party produced apathy and caused defeat."

W. D. English (interrupting)—Is it not better to be defeated on a principle than to get votes by forfeiting the principle?

Mr. Irwin—I say that this is a question of honor. There is no conclusive evidence that the men who were denounced by the Stockton Convention were corrupt, and I say a reiteration of the condemnation of those men is not wise.

Stephens, of Sacramento, also opposed the resolutions of the committee. He said: "I know that a large number of the Convention will vote for the resolutions. This body is constituted largely by the men who participated in the Stockton Convention, which these resolutions approve. The fact that this body has been convened is the best evidence that the Democracy is divided. The State Central Committee and the various County Committees which have sent delegates to this body were elected at a time when the passions of the people were at their zenith and no man was able to say that his soul was his own. This Convention does not represent the Democratic party in the State."

Reddy (interrupting)—Will you give us a prescription that will heal up the wounds of the party?

Stephens—I would propose something in keeping with the resolution offered by Mr. Foley. If we adopt that we will not accuse any one. Let me tell you that some of the gentlemen who were the most assiduous in their efforts to secure the nomination of Judge Field at Cincinnati were the most prominent at the Stockton Convention. When you prosecute to too high a degree you create the impression that you are persecuting. Some gentlemen arrogate to themselves all the purity that the Supreme Being possesses.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Senator Filcher asked: "Can any harmony be brought about on an anti-monopoly basis?"

Stephens replied: "Yes. We can refrain from attacking the minority whenever we get together in a Convention."

Reddy asked: "Do you wish us to say nothing more against the read-outs?"

"Yes," responded Stephens.

Chris. Buckley asked: "Does the resolution reported by the committee take any rights from any Democrat in the State?"

Stephens—They certainly add no right to those they already possess.

Buckley again inquired: "Do they prevent any Democrat from going before a Convention for a nomination?"

Stephens—They repudiate the read-outs as members of the party.

Niles Searls obtained the floor and spoke as follows: "I like the name of this body. It is a conference. I feel more like a Methodist now than ever before. It is one of the cardinal principles of that religious denomination that a man may repent and come back into the Church. The Church does not sacrifice any principle by admitting the repentant backslider into the Church again. What is our duty here? It is to stand by our principles, and also to allow any one to return to the party if he so desires it. We should act with dignity, not with anger. That done, it seems to me that we should adjourn. The platform of the Stockton Convention is the law of the party till the next Convention adopts a new law. If we act with reason and with moderation we will be as successful as our principles deserve."

SPEECH OF MR. DELMAS.

D. M. Delmas was called for and spoke as follows: "Some extraordinary statements have been made here, which I think should be answered. The object of Mr. Foley's resolution is to retract the action of the Stockton Convention in regard to Stephen J. Field. Every man in this country has a right to reject him. I hold that no man holding a position as a Judge has a right to aspire to any political office, and for this reason mainly I voted for the resolution at the Stockton Convention in regard to Justice Field. Is not Field's course on the Supreme bench a proof of the correctness of this opinion? Is it proper that a man holding such a position should stoop down to dabble in making petty appointments to local offices? Another word has been used here—harmony. There are three parties in this State—the Republican party, the Democratic party—which we represent to-night—and the Railroad party, composed of the Democrats who are opposed to the regular organization. For the last fifteen years the railroad has controlled this State. It has not once been defeated in any measure that it has favored. There is a small faction of the Democratic party that acts in harmony with the railroad. You can harmonize with the Read-outs in one way, and in one way only. If you retract the platforms of the San Jose and Stockton Conventions you can harmonize. I will oppose that kind of harmony. I would prefer to go down in defeat with principle than to give up our principle."

THE CONVENTION'S ACTION.

The previous motion was then moved and carried.

Arnold of Colusa withdrew his resolution, with the consent of the seconder.

The resolution proposed by Foley was rejected, only nine members voting for it, and 65 against it. The following voted for it: Brumfield, Hawes, Foley, Mahoney, Carroll, McCroskey, R. D. Stephens, Eichelroth and Irwin.

The resolutions as reported by the committee were adopted by a vote of 60 ayes against five noes.

The Conference Convention then adjourned sine die.

There are 1,379 patients in the Napa Insane Asylum. The largest number ever confined in the institution at one time was 1,380.

BORN.

Sacramento, January 15—Wife of Robert Granrees, a daughter.

Auburn, January 12—Wife of F. J. Locher, a son.

Auburn, January 2—Wife of J. H. E. Elfendahl, a son.

Yuba City, January 9—Wife of M. E. Sanborn, a daughter.

Near Batavia, Solano county, January 14—Wife of W. S. Godfrey, a daughter.

DIED.

Auburn, January 13—Charles Sprague, 50 years.

Auburn, January 14—Chesley B. Eastin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF the California State Bank, at the opening of business JANUARY 1, 1885:

ASSETS.

Loans on real estate	$139,877 00
State warrants	7,829 13
Loans on grain, bonds, etc	114,100 00
Loans on personal security	458,510 38
Due from other banks	67,166 58
Furniture and fixtures	2,411 00
Cash tags	165 30
Cash on hand	113,120 08
	$903,179 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in coin	$150,000 00
Reserve fund	50,000 00
Due depositors	523,658 67
Due other banks	179,315 78
Other liabilities	205 02
	$903,179 47

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.
A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City of Sacramento. } ss.

N. D. Rideout and A. Abbott, being each separately sworn, each for himself, says that said N. D. Rideout is President, and said A. Abbott is Cashier of the California State Bank, and that the foregoing statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.
A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of JANUARY, 1885.

[SEAL.] JAS. N. PORTER, Notary Public.

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF the California State Bank, a corporation doing business in the city of Sacramento, State of California, on JANUARY 1, 1885:

Capital stock subscribed	$500,000 00
Capital stock paid in gold coin	150,000 00
Reserve fund	50,000 00

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.
A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City of Sacramento. } ss.

N. D. Rideout and A. Abbott, being each separately sworn, for himself, says said N. D. Rideout is President, and said A. Abbott is Cashier of the California State Bank, and that the foregoing statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.
A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of JANUARY, 1885.

[SEAL.] JAS. N. PORTER, Notary Public.

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GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Superior Court of Colusa county, State of California, made on November 15, 1884, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of LENA MAY MENDLESON, a minor, the undersigned, the guardian of the person and estate of said minor, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, United States gold coin, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the 2d day of FEBRUARY, 1885, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Hatch & Chadbourne, attorneys-at-law, in the town of Red Bluff, Tehama county, said State, all the right, title and interest of the said minor, being an undivided one-fourth interest in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, and more particularly described as the south half of the west half of Lot Eight, in the block in said city bounded by I and J streets, and Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Bids for the property to be sold will be received at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the day of sale, at the office of Hatch & Chadbourne, above stated, by the undersigned. Terms of sale: Cash, United States gold coin; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned at the time of sale, the balance on the confirmation of the sale by the Superior Court of Colusa county. Deed at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated December 20, 1884.

V. A. TAPSCOTT,
Guardian of the person and estate of said minor,
HATCH & CHADBOURNE, Attorneys for Guardian.
ja17-td

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

AUCTIONS.